THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE TWO CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1864. [PRICE TWO CENTS.

THIRD EDITION.

VERY LATEST NEWS.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT

Restoration of the Revolted States.

MORE EUROPEAN ITEMS.

Slidell Has an Interview with Louis Napoleon.

ANOTHER PLOT AGAINST NAPOLEON'S LIFE.

The Prussians Erecting Batteries in Jutland.

TWO FIRES IN NEW ENGLAND.

RECENT NAVAL VICTORY.

Semmes' Official Account.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—*Whereas*, at the late session, Congress passed a bill "to guarantee to certain States, whose governments have been usurped or overthrown, a republican form of government," a copy of which is hereunto annexed; and,

Whereas, the said bill was presented to the President of the United States for his approval less than one hour before the *sine die* adjournment of said session, and was not signed by him; and,

Whereas, The said bill contains, among other things, a plan for restoring the States in Rebellion to their proper practical relation in the Union, which plan expresses the sense of Congress upon that subject, and which plan it is now thought fit to lay before the people for their consideration:

Now therefore I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known, that while I am, as I was in December last, when I propounded a plan for restoration, unprepared by a formal approval of this bill to be inflexibly committed to any single plan of restoration, and while I am also unprepared to declare that the free State constitutions and governments already adopted and installed in Arkansas and Louisiana shall be set aside and held for naught, thereby repelling and discouraging the loyal citizens who have set up the same as to further effort, or to declare a Constitutional competency in Congress to abolish slavery in States, but am at the same time sincerely hoping and expecting that a Constitutional amendment, abolishing slavery throughout the nation, may be adopted; nevertheless, I am fully satisfied with the system for the restoration contained in the bill as one very proper plan for the loyal people of any State choosing to adopt it, and that I am, and at all times shall be prepared to give the Executive aid and assistance to any such people, so soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such State, and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, in which cases military Governors will be appointed, with directions to proceed according to the bill.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eighth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

MOSEBY'S OPERATIONS.

HE CAPTURES 150 OF OUR CAVALRY.

GUERILLAS AROUND WASHINGTON.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The *Star* has the following:—"Annandale, July 8, 1864.—A scout of 150 men from the 2d Massachusetts and 13th New York Cavalry, under the command of Major Forbes, went up to the vicinity of Aldie, where they met Moseby with a large force. He had a piece of artillery and some riflemen.

Moseby charged on them and killed ten or fifteen, and captured nearly the whole party, with their horses and accoutrements. These horses were well drilled, and of great value to the Government. Our cavalry had Spencer's repeating rifles, which will also be of material service to Moseby.

This affair has stirred up the boys to the highest pitch of indignation. On receipt of the news, Colonel Jewell started off at midnight with two hundred men from the 2d and 3d Regiments, and Captain McPherson, of the 16th New York Cavalry, joined him at Fairfax, and they proceeded to Aldie, where they found twenty-five wounded men and eleven dead, which they buried.

They scoured the country in that region and found it of no use to pursue Moseby, as he had twelve hours start of them towards Upperville, where he had taken our boys and his booty.

This has been Moseby's bravest and largest capture, and there is something about it almost unaccountable, when we know how efficiently this cavalry force has fought Moseby the past year, and the number of captures we have made.

Our party returned last evening with the wounded of the 13th New York and 2d Massachusetts cavalry. Captain Stone, of the 2d Massachusetts, is lying dangerously ill at Centreville.

Thirty Rebels were at Fairfax Court House yesterday, and some nearer. In fact, we are surrounded by guerillas.

FIRES IN NEW ENGLAND.

BOSTON, July 9.—A fire at Salmon Falls yesterday destroyed the old mill, repair shop, ent's dwelling, and a large brick block adjoining. The new mill was uninjured. The loss $300,000.

PORTLAND, Maine, July 9.—Lary's large woolen ll at Vassalboro, Maine, was burned on Thurs- night, with all the machinery and $10,000 th of wool. All of which was uninsured.

EXTRA!

FOURTH EDITION.

LATEST FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

REBELS AT SHARPSBURG.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, July 9.—Scouts in from Hanover say that no enemy has crossed the river at that point.

The news as to the firing of buildings in Hagerstown is confirmed, but the main body of the force is believed to have marched in the direction of Sharpsburg.

LATEST FROM THE BORDER.

PREPARATIONS TO RESIST THE INVASION.

THE EXTENT OF THE RAID.

THE REBELS FORTIFYING.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—Information has been received here that a large Rebel force, under Breckinridge, has advanced and occupied Frederick City, and Monocacy, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The track of the road has been destroyed. General Wallace is making every preparation for a stubborn resistance to their advance.

Philadelphia must arouse to the importance of furnishing troops at this critical moment for the protection of the national capital, and its lines of communication, from the designs of an impudent and daring body of guerillas.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, July 9.—The Governor will apportion the troops under the late calls to the different counties this afternoon, when an order will be issued by Adjutant-General Russell fixing the quotas of each county. Philadelphia will supply five regiments.

Colonel R. Biddle Roberts, of the Governor's staff, has just left for Philadelphia, to act on the part of the State in conjunction with General Cadawalader in hastening and perfecting organizations for one hundred days there.

The reports in the New York *Tribune* that the main body of the Rebels are retiring, or that their numbers are small, are false.

News of the most trustworthy character has been received at headquarters, indicating that the enemy in force is fortifying in the South Mountains, with the intention of holding the country as a base for supplies.

The country around Frederick will support an army of a hundred thousand for six months. Great indignation is manifested against the New York papers that have ridiculed our preparations for repelling the invasion.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The *Star* says:—A report has reached here that the Rebels made their appearance last evening in front of Frederick, and after some skirmishing with General Wallace, they entered and took possession of that place, General Wallace being obliged to fall back, the enemy outnumbering him at the time. The force which entered Frederick is represented to be fifteen thousand strong, composed of cavalry and infantry, and some artillery. This information comes by passengers by the train which left Baltimore at ten o'clock this morning, who heard it from parties coming in from the region around Frederick. Up to the time of going to press nothing has been heard here confirmatory of the above, and all give it as one of the rumors of the hour.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Barque Volante, Landerkin, Beaufort, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Chance, Hopkins, Washington, Captain.
Schr M. Wrightington, Baxter, Boston, Noble, Caldwell & Co
Schr Sophia Wilson, Nowell, do. do.
Schr Mary Elizabeth, Pharo, Hingham, J. R. Tomlinson.
Schr Raven, Rose, Bangor, Day & Huddle.
Schr W. H. Rowe, Harris, New Bedford, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr A. M. Aldridge, Cullen, Boston, C. A. Heckscher & Co.
Schr Boston, Brower, Providence, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr E. Rickey, Tice, Hingham, W. H. Johns.
Schr Elliott, Cobb, Fortress Monroe, Tyler & Co.
Schr I. Pheiger, Denby, Alexandria, do.
Schr Grace Wattson, Nickerson, Norwich, L. Audenreid & Co
Schr D. B. Steelman, Smith, Boston, Sinnickson & Glover.
Schr S. B. Wheeler, Smith, do. do.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 73½. Noon, 83. One P. M., 85. Wind W. S. W.

NEW TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The bankers and brokers are about constructing a telegraph between Baltimore and all other leading cities. The line will be over 550 miles in length, and an extra number of conducting cables will be sunk in rivers, so that if one or more should be dragged up or injured by a passing vessel, there will still be enough left to prevent the business from being interrupted. In the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Baltimore, the company will have a complete system of city lines, and will have in each city from six to ten offices in positions where they will be most likely to command business.

There will also be "way" offices established at the principal intermediate points, and the routes will be through some of the largest interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland. The proposed lines will have direct connection with three other lines, one of which, extending to Hagerstown, is now nearly completed and doing a profitable business, and the other two will be erected in a short time. Four wires will be put up and in operation at once, and more will be added as the business of the Company increases.

OUR DOMESTIC MARKETS.—The ruling prices in the markets this morning were not much changed from those quoted last week. Fruit is abundant and commands a fair price. Eggs and cheese have advanced. Flour is on the rise, one cent more is obtained this week than last. Prices to-day were as follows:—Apples, per half peck, 40 cents; beans, dry, per quart, 12 cents; string beans, per half peck, 20 cents; blackberries, per quart, 12 cents; butter, 40 to 50 cents; cheese, 28 to 31 cents; corn, per dozen, 45 to 50 cents; eggs, per dozen, 35 cents; flour and meal, wheat, per pound, 5 to 7 cents; corn meal, 4 cents; roast beef, 25 cents; sirloin, 30 cents; rump steak, 25 cents; mutton chops, 20 cents; do forequarter, 14 cents; do hindquarter, 18 cents; spring chickens, 35 to 40 cents per pound; tomatoes, 60 cents per quarter peck.

RECRUITING.—This morning Mayor Henry issued warrants for the payment of the city bounty of $250 to eleven men. During the week the Commission have paid out the sum of $4750. The Commission having the charge of the substitute business have commenced operations, and already numerous parties, who wished to be represented in the army by proxy, have deposited the sum required for the purchase of a substitute.

ROBBERIES AT A DEPOT.—Late last night, a gentleman by the name of H. W. Fisher was robbed at the Western Depot, Eleventh and Market streets, of about six hundred dollars. Another gentleman suffered to about the same extent. No arrests have been made as yet.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 9.

Recent Acts of Congress.

Among the recently passed acts of Congress is one abolishing all discriminations as to the employment of persons on public or private vessels, with a proviso that officers of vessels of the United States shall in all cases be citizens thereof.

The sum of $250,000 was appropriated for protecting the commerce of the Lakes by causing the public works connected with the harbors on Lakes Champlain, Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, and Superior to be repaired and made useful for purposes of commerce and navigation; and the further sum of $100,000 for repairing and rendering useful for similar purposes works connected with the harbors on the seaboard.

The act to prevent smuggling provides that all goods, wares, and merchandise, and all baggage and effects of passengers, and all other articles imported into the United States from any contiguous foreign country, as well as the vessels, cars, and other vehicles or envelopes in which the same are exported, are required to be unladen in the presence of, and inspected by an Inspector or other officer of customs at the first port of entry or custom house where the same shall arrive.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint additional inspectors of the Revenue for the districts named below, as follows, to wit:—Passamaquoddy, Me., 4; Portland and Falmouth, Me., 8; Boston and Charlestown, Mass., 14; Pembina, Minn., 2; Chicago, Ill., 8; Michillimackinac, Mich., 2; Sandusky, Ohio, 1; Cuyahaya, Ohio, 3; Erie, Pa., 1; Buffalo Creek, N. Y., 6; Niagara, 2; Oswego, 5; Oswegatchie, 2; Champlain, 4; Vermont, 2.

On the 1st inst., the postage on letters mailed in the United States for transmission in the British mail via Southampton, to the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia and Western Australia, or to New Zealand, was increased to 45 cents per single rate of one half ounce, and prepayment is required.

Letters for Australia addressed by "private ship," may be forwarded in the mail to Great Britain, and from thence to their destination by private ships, at a reduced charge of 29 cents per single rate, prepayment also required.

All Quiet in Front of Petersburg.

"All quiet in front of Petersburg" remains still the formula of the military situation. General Grant's pause in front of Petersburg has lasted now for about a month, which is a much longer period than he has delayed before any other obstacle of the campaign. This, however, is interpreted only as indicating more mature plans and preparations, and holding forth the surer promise of ultimate decisive success.

Secretary Fessenden to Visit New York.

Secretary Fessenden will, at the beginning of next week, visit New York, where he will consult with the leading merchants, bankers and financiers touching the wants of his department.

Emigration from Switzerland.

Recent advices received at the State Department contain the important announcement that upwards of ten thousand Swiss emigrants now await passage to the United States at Havre and other European ports. Considering the comparatively limited emigration from Switzerland during past seasons, the fact above stated furnishes a remarkable instance of the growing appreciation with which this country is regarded in Switzerland, and the desire of her people to come hither.

The Western Wheat Crops.

Mr. Commissioner Newton has received recent advices from the west, representing the wheat crop to be better than was anticipated, as regards excellence of grain and quality of straw. The yield will not probably be an average one, but the falling off in quantity will, it is thought, be fully compensated by the improved quality of the grain.

The New Revenue Law.

The new revenue law provides that all manufactures and productions, including distilled spirits, which were in the possession of the manufacturer on the 1st of July, the former tax not having been paid, shall be subject to the increased rates. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that where moneys have been paid to the Collectors on goods which had not been sold, and which were not subject to tax, such payment cannot be considered as a payment of the tax, and the articles are subject to the increased rates. Liquors in bonded warehouse are subject to the same rule.

Distilled spirits, coal oil, and tobacco may be removed to the bonded warehouse, under transportation bonds given to the Collectors, in the same manner as spirits, under the act of March 7, 1864. The regulations for the inspection of cigars will be issued as soon as the necessary stamps can be prepared, which will be done in a few days. Tobacco is not subject to inspection, except where it is removed in bond. The increased rates on legacies apply only to legacies passing from persons dying on or after July 1. The stamp duty on telegraphic despatches continues until August 1. The whole of the old law in relation to stamps continues in force up to that time.

The "Deerhound" Case.

Strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the President and Secretary of State to have our Government formally demand from the British authorities the rendition of the pirate Semmes and that portion of his crew who were picked up by the *Deerhound*. It is claimed that when the *Alabama* struck her colors, all of her crew at once became prisoners of war to Captain Winslow, and that the *Deerhound* was summoned by him to the rescue of the drowning men solely through motives of humanity; and that she afterwards surreptitiously, and in violation of the rights of war, carried our prisoners to the English coast. Secretary Seward will resist this pressure.

Rebels in Texas Making for Mexico.

Letters from Matamoras, Mexico, state that the Rebels are removing vast quantities of cotton and cattle from the interior of Texas across the Rio Grande in Mexico, and that there are other indications that the Rebel forces there under Dick Taylor contemplate an evacuation. The writer of one of these letters states that Taylor's losses in the recent campaign against Banks were upwards of 18,000.

The Rebels are rigidly enforcing the Conscription act all over Texas, and there is scarcely a Union man left in the State, all who were able to get away having escaped to Arkansas and the adjoining territories. The total Rebel force in Texas, which has been recently considerably augmented by conscripts, does not number more than 25,000 men.

General De Russy.

Brigadier-General G. A. De Russy, Captain of the 6th United States Artillery, who has been in command of the defenses south of the Potomac for the past year, and who disciplined the regiments of heavy artillery that have behaved so handsomely with Grant in the last battles in front, was not confirmed by the Senate, because he had no political friends to push him. Instantly upon the adjournment of Congress he was reappointed by the President to rank from May 23, 1863, his original appointment.

—The mean magnetic declination for the year 1863, as ascertained at the Royal Observatory, is 20 degrees 46 minutes, and the mean dip 68 degrees 4 minutes.

—The Bank of British North America, which does business in Canada, was recently represented at a meeting of the stockholders in London to be doing an unsatisfactory business, and it was proposed to wind it up.

LATER FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The following additional items of news were received by the *Peruvian*:—

The London *Star* considers Grant's movement on Petersburg a bold one, and as opening the way for Lee to reach Washington unobstructed.

The Prussians are erecting batteries on the coast of Jutland.

It is stated that Austria and Prussia will act in concert until Denmark is compelled to accept peace.

The London money market on the 29th was stagnant.

The Rebel Commissioner Slidell had an interview with Napoleon on the 28th.

Another plot against Napoleon's life has been discovered.

The resignation of the Spanish Ambassador to Peru has been accepted.

Exchange on England has risen at Shanghae 1¼ per cent.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

DEATH OF A METAPHYSICIAN.

Late intelligence from Scotland announces the death of Professor Ferrier, of Edinburgh, a son-in-law of the celebrated "Christopher North." He was born in the Scottish capital in 1808, educated at the High School of Edinburgh, where he was distinguished for his proficiency in Greek, and at Magdalene College, Oxford, surrounded by the solemn cloisters and shaded walls once paced by Addison, he studied classic lore, modern literature, and poetry.

Returning to Edinburgh, he was called to the Scottish bar, but never practised, spending his leisure in writing for *Blackwood*, chiefly on literature. Becoming acquainted with Sir William Hamilton, he was led to turn his attention to philosophical matters, and in 1845 was appointed to the chair of Moral Philosophy in St. Andrew's University. In 1854 appeared his thoughtful work, "Knowing and Being; or, Institutes in Metaphysics."

He then devoted himself to preparing a course of lectures on the history of Greek philosophy, and those of the lectures which are finished will soon be offered to the public. "They will," says an Edinburgh writer, "if we mistake not, fully maintain their author's reputation. One we specially remember on the philosophy of Heraclitus 'The Dark,' in which, piecing together the few obscure utterances, which are all that survive of that obscure thinker, Professor Ferrier, with an ingenuity all his own, wove them into a fabric of subtle yet lucid order. The darker the subject grew the more wonderful became his ingenuity, the clearer his exposition. These letters will be found to be written in that clear, trenchant, yet graceful diction, of which he was so pre-eminent a master. In these, as in all his works, his style—finely chiseled as his countenance—was instinct with manly strength and poetic beauty."

Professor Ferrier had been in ill health for several years, but kept up almost to the last, and died in the prime of manhood, leaving another bright name to be added to the list of "high Dun-Edin's" brilliant and erudite scholars.

THE EMPERORS AT KISSINGEN.

A letter from Kissingen, dated June 19, thus describes the meeting of the Emperors at Kissingen:—

"The telegraph has already informed you that the arrival of the Emperor and Empress of Russia was closely followed by that of their Austrian Majesties. The former sovereigns alighted at the Kurhaus, and there are only two houses between that and the villa Hers, where the Emperor and Empress of Austria reside. The Czar has brought with him his two sons, the Grand Dukes Paul and Sergey and his daughter the young Grand Duchess. Francis Joseph, being the last comer, visited the Emperor Alexander II through a pelting rain the morning after his arrival. The Empress of Austria, who was suffering from the fatigue of her journey had not yet left her apartments. The Emperor of Austria wore the uniform of a Russian general. A short time after, the Czar, in the undress of a general of the Austrian cavalry, and attended by Prince Dolgoruki, one of his aides-de-camp, returned. In the evening the two Emperors, in plain clothes, and accompanied by the Empress of Russia, made their appearance on the grand promenade. It would be impossible to mention the number of Russians and English who are now here. The crowd is immense, and the august visitors have some difficulty in walking about, so eager is every one to get a close sight of them.

"The two sovereigns salute with great amiability the persons around them. During the promenade the Empress of Russia took the arm of the Emperor of Austria. Her countenance bears the traces of the physical sufferings for the alleviation of which she has visited Kissingen. As the daughter of the Grand Duke of Darmstadt, she had, when young, the reputation of being endowed with the most amiable qualities, and that character has increased since she has become an Empress.

"The Grand Duke of Oldenburg is also at Kissengen; his presence here shows that the last word as to the succession of the Duchess is not yet spoken in favor of the Prince of Augustenburg. The Grand Duke is a handsome man, and his countenance is very pleasing. He accompanied the two Emperors in their promenade. Count de Rechberg and Prince de Gortchakoff, arm-in-arm, followed their sovereigns. This morning the Emperor of Austria and the Grand Duke of Oldenburg were together on the promenade, the Count de Rechberg conversing with Baron de Pfordten. The King of Bavaria is among the latest arrivals."

THE "GREAT EASTERN" PREPARING TO LAY THE CABLE.

The *Great Eastern* has taken three thousand tons of coal on board, and will shortly leave Liverpool for Sheerness or Deptford, where she will be fitted with water-tanks, in which the Atlantic cable now making by Messrs. Glass, Elliot & Co. will be stowed away as fast as it is completed.

FUNERAL OF SMITH O'BRIEN—A TUMULT.

The remains of William Smith O'Brien arrived in Dublin on the 23d ult., and notwithstanding the earnestly-expressed wishes of his family, were made the subject of a demonstration by the "Nationalist" party. A letter had appeared in one of the journals the previous day, calling upon the brewers' draymen to prove by a numerous attendance "that the texture of their coats had but little to do with their patriotism," and accordingly these men were very conspicuous.

At three o'clock the steamer left the North Wall, having on board a number of persons whose enthusiasm enabled them to brave the discomforts of a wet, chilly morning, and proceeded into the Bay to meet the *Cambria*, which conveyed the body. She had not proceeded far when the expected vessel was descried, and both vessels came to their moorings at about four A. M. After a little delay, the remains were brought on shore. The coffin was of oak, with a large cross on the lid, and a name-plate bearing the deceased's name and age.

A hearse was in waiting, into which those in charge attempted to bear it, but a loud shout of remonstrance arose from the assembled crowd, a rush was made towards it, and the honor of first aiding in carrying it was furiously contested. Those in charge did not think fit to offer any very strenuous opposition to the crowd, and it was elevated on the shoulders of six men.

A green flag, furled, was carried at the head of the *cortege*, which proceeded by the circular road and through some of the streets to the terminus of the Great Southern Railway at Kingsbridge, where the coffin was placed in a train which was in readiness.

MR. COBDEN ON AMERICA.

In answer to a letter sent by Mr. W. Cooper, of Rochdale, on the subject of Mr. Lindsay's motion for the recognition of the Confederate States, Mr. Cobden writes:—

"LONDON, June 18.—Dear Sir:—Mr. Lindsay has again postponed his motion respecting the civil war in America. I think it probable that there may be another postponement and that the final action in the matter will depend on the progress of the events in America. I entirely agree in the view you take of this terrible struggle. It is more and more evident that our only true course is, whilst wishing in this as in every other case for the triumph of liberty and civilization, to preserve a strict neutrality between the belligerents.

"I remain, truly yours, R. COBDEN.
"MR. W. COOPER."

—Gouty people may call on a medical gentleman, Dr. Werlhoff, for relief. He advertises antigout sulphur, which worn in the stockings in small quantities will, if we may believe his report, remove the tortures which mark the gout.

—The Greenwich Hospital has property of various kinds of the aggregate value of twenty-five millions of dollars, all productive, and yet it is very badly managed, and the income goes into the wrong channels.

—According to statistical returns just published, the annual consumption of wine in France is 1,600,000 hectolitres, of which the bottled wine amounts to only 10,000 hectolitres. The excise duty paid to the State, and the *octroi* on entering a town, amount to 19f. 65c. the hectolitre. Each hectolitre is about twenty-two imperial gallons.

SEMMES' OFFICIAL REPORT.

The foreign mails by the *Asia*, which arrived in New York yesterday, bring additional particulars of the destruction of the *Alabama*, including Captain Semmes' report of the fight, communicated to the London *Times* by the Rebel agent Mason, as follows:—

LETTER FROM J. M. MASON.

To the Editor of the Times:—

SIR:—I send herewith a copy of the official report of Captain Semmes of his late engagement with the United States ship *Kearsarge*, which you may perhaps think worthy a place in your columns.

I avail myself of the occasion to note one or two inaccuracies in the letter of your correspondent, dated at Southampton on Monday, and published in the *Times* of Tuesday. The crew of the *Alabama* is there stated at one hundred and fifty men. She had, in fact, but one hundred and twenty, all told.

Again, as to her armament; that of the *Kearsarge* may be correctly given by your correspondent. I do not know what it was. The *Alabama* had one 7-inch Blakely rifled gun, one 8-inch smooth-bore pivot gun, and six 32-pounders, smooth-bore, in broadside.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. MASON.

No. 24 Upper Seymour street, June 22.

SEMMES' REPORT.

"SOUTHAMPTON, June 21, 1864.—Sir:—I have the honor to inform you that, in accordance with my intention, as previously announced to you, I steamed out of the harbor of Cherbourg, between nine and ten o'clock of the morning of the 19th of June, for the purpose of engaging the enemy's steamer *Kearsarge*, which had been lying off and on the port for several days previously. After clearing the harbor, we descried the enemy, with his head off shore, at a distance of about seven miles. We were three-quarters of an hour in coming up with him. I had previously pivoted my guns to starboard, and made all my preparations for engaging the enemy on that side. When within about a mile and a quarter of the enemy he suddenly wheeled, and bringing his head in shore, presented his starboard battery to me. By this time we were distant about one mile from each other, when I opened on him with solid shot, to which he replied in a few minutes, and the engagement became active on both sides.

"The enemy now pressed his ship under a full head of steam, and to prevent our passing each other too speedily, and to keep our respective broadsides bearing, it became necessary to fight in a circle, the two ships steaming around a common centre, and preserving a distance from each other of from a quarter to a half a mile. When we got within a good shell range we opened upon him with shell.

"Some ten or fifteen minutes after the commencement of the action our spanker gaff was shot away, and our ensign came down by the run. This was immediately replaced by another at the mizzenmast-head. The firing now became very hot, and the enemy's shot and shell soon began to tell upon our hull, knocking down, killing, and disabling a number of men in different parts of the ship.

"Perceiving that our shell, though apparently exploding against the enemy's sides, were doing him but little damage, I returned to solid shot firing, and from this time onward attended (alternated?) with shot and shell.

"After the lapse of about one hour and ten minutes our ship was ascertained to be in a sinking condition, the enemy's shell having exploded in our sides and between decks, opening large apertures, through which the water rushed with great rapidity.

"For some few minutes I had hopes of being able to reach the French coast, for which purpose I gave the ship all steam, and set such of the fore and aft sails as were available. The ship filled so rapidly, however, that before we had made much progress the fires were extinguished in the furnaces, and we were evidently on the point of sinking. I now hauled down my colors, to prevent the further destruction of life, and despatched a boat to inform the enemy of our condition.

"Although we were now but four hundred yards from each other, the enemy fired upon me five times after my colors had been struck. It is charitable to suppose that a ship-of-war of a Christian nation could not have done this intentionally.

"We now turned all our exertions towards saving the wounded, and such of the boys of the ship who were unable to swim. These were deposited in my quarter-boats, the only boats remaining to me—the waist-boats having been torn to pieces.

"Some twenty minutes after my furnace fires had been extinguished, and the ship being on the point of settling, every man, in obedience to a previous order which had been given the crew jumped overboard and endeavored to save himself.

"There was no appearance of any boat coming to me from the enemy after my ship went down. Fortunately, however, the steam yacht *Deerhound*, owned by a gentleman of Lancashire, England, Mr. John Lancaster, who was himself on board, steamed up in the midst of my drowning men, and rescued a number of both officers and men from the water. I was fortunate enough myself thus to escape to the shelter of the neutral flag, together with about forty others, all told.

"About this time the *Kearsarge* sent one, and then, tardily, another boat.

"Accompanying you will find a list of the killed and wounded, and of those who were picked up by the *Deerhound*; the remainder, there is reason to hope, were picked up by the enemy, and a couple of French pilot boats, which were also, fortunately, near the scene of action.

"At the end of the engagement it was discovered by those of our officers who went alongside the enemy's ship with the wounded that her midship section on both sides was thoroughly iron-coated, this having been done with chain constructed for the purpose, placed perpendicularly from the rail to the water's edge, the whole covered over by a thin outer planking, which gave no indication of the armor beneath.

"This planking had been ripped off in every direction by our shot and shell, the chain broken and indented in many places, and forced partly into the ship's side. She was most effectually guarded, however, in this section, from penetration. The enemy was much damaged in other parts, but to what extent it is now impossible to tell; it is believed to be badly crippled.

"My officers and men behaved steadily and gallantly, and, though they have lost their ship, they have not lost honor.

"Where all behaved so well it would be invidious to particularize, but I cannot deny myself the pleasure of saying that Mr. Kell, my 1st lieutenant, deserves great credit for the fine condition in which the ship went into action with regard to her battery, magazine, and shell-rooms, and that he rendered me great assistance by his coolness and judgment as the fight proceeded.

"The enemy was heavier than myself, both in ship, battery, and crew; but I did not know until the action was over that she was iron-clad.

"Our total loss in killed and wounded is thirty—to wit: nine killed, twenty-one wounded.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. SEMMES, Captain."

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY, July 9.—The decline in the rates of gold and foreign exchange have in a measure checked the advance noted yesterday.

Quercitron Bark is very scarce, and prices are generally held higher.

For Flour there is but little demand for export; the only sales we hear of are to the trade at $9@9·50 for superfine, $9·75@10·50 for extra, and $11@13 for extra family and fancy brands. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are inactive, and stocks are small.

There is a very steady demand for Wheat, and prices are well maintained. Sales of 5000 bu. good and prime Pennsylvania and Western red at $2·50 ℔ bu; white ranges from $2·65 to $2·70. Rye—There is none here, and it would bring $1·70 Corn is firm, with sales of 2500 bushels yellow at $1·68@1·70 Oats are in good demand and higher. 5000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 95@97c. in store. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is dull; small sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio at $1·80, but by some a higher price is demanded.

NEW DEPOT.—The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company have erected a new and commodious depot at Beverly, New Jersey. It forms a pleasing contrast to the one formerly used for such purposes.

CAPTURE OF CANINES.—During the week ending to-day, the dog detectives have captured 73 unmuzzled dogs.

MUSIC AT THE PARK.—We learn that on Wednesday nex the musical performances at Fairmount Park will commence.

NEW FERRY BOAT.—The West Jersey Ferry Company are building a new ferry boat to take the place of the *Aramingo*, which has been sold.

FIFTH EDITION!

FROM THE FRONT.

SIEGE OF PETERSBURG PROGRESSING.

The "Preliminary Moment of Quiet Before the Storm."

ATTEMPT TO DRIVE OFF A WORKING PARTY.

THE REBELS FOILED

COL. COVODE'S BODY RECOVERED.

How the Chivalry Respect the Remains of Union Soldiers.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to "The Evening Telegraph."

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The *Star* says the mail steamer *Highland Light* arrived from City Point, leaving there at eleven o'clock yesterday morning. On Thursday night the Rebels brought a battery to bear on a working party of ours, who were throwing up earthworks nearer Petersburg, and for a while sharp cannonading took place.

Our men having brought up a battery to bear upon the Rebel battery, the latter was soon silenced. Subsequently the Rebels took up a new position, and again opened on the working party, but finding they could accomplish nothing, they soon ceased their fire. With this exception all has been quiet for a few days past, but this is only the preliminary moment of quiet before the storm.

General Grant never was more hopeful of taking Richmond, never was better prepared, and was never before so near the accomplishment of his purpose as at this moment. All this may seem paradoxical, in view of the Rebel calculations of creating a diversion from Richmond by their Potomac raid; but it is strictly true, as time will show.

On Wednesday the work of siege operations against Petersburg was so completed that the men were allowed some respite from their labors for a few hours.

Hon. John Covode, of Pennsylvania, came up on the *Highland Light*, bringing up the body of his son, Colonel G. H. Covode, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, who was killed while protecting the rear of Sheridan's train while crossing the James river, in the late movement from White House.

On Wednesday night he proceeded within the Rebel lines, escorted by a detail of forty men of Sheridan's Cavalry, who, under cover of a gunboat, detailed for the purpose, landed at St Mary's, in Charles City county, and, avoiding the Rebel pickets, secured the body.

His body had been interred by negroes, who placed boards around the grave. The negroes state that Colonel Covode lingered all night, and died in the morning, after being wounded. Before he died the Rebels took from him his watch money, and valuables, and then stripped him of all clothing except his shirt.

Hon. John Covode says that General Grant is confident of final success, but that he should have more troops with which to carry on his movements. The army was never better supplied, and its sanitary condition is very good.

Senators Wade, Wilkinson, and Chandler are at headquarters, taking a view of the belligerent country around Petersburg.

THE REBEL RAID.

FREDERICK OCCUPIED BY THE REBELS.

Another Party Crossing the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry.

THE PREPARATIONS TO MEET THEM.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 9, 3 P. M.—Our forces have evacuated Frederick, and have retired in this direction, and now occupy a position south of the Monocacy.

The Rebels occupy Frederick, but in what force is not positively known. Reports say 12,000, and that they are commanded by Breckinridge.

There are reports seemingly well founded that another Rebel force have crossed the Potomac near Edwards' Ferry, and have moved in the direction of Urbana, but in what force is not known. This is supposed to be an effort to flank us.

We are hourly gaining strength by reinforcements, and we will doubtless frustrate this Rebel movement.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—The news here at present (three o'clock this afternoon) is very exciting. The Rebels now undoubtedly hold Frederick, and fighting is said to be in progress this side, near the Monocacy. General Wallace feels confident of his ability to repulse the enemy. It is believed the Rebels are being considerably reinforced, and their number is larger than heretofore generally supposed. Things look ugly, but confidence is unshaken.

Let the North arouse. The Rebels are fiendishly desperate, burning and destroying indiscriminately. We have heard that Hagerstown is destroyed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Wounded at Spottsylvania, Va.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The following is a list of wounded Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland soldiers in the Confederate Hospitals, near Spottsylvania Court House, Va., June 25:—

Lewis Caty, D, 54th Wisconsin; Lieutenant D. Little, H, 49th Pa.; Sgt. J. Lady, C, 2d N. Jersey, right leg amputated; C. Smith, C, 19th Pa., left leg amputated; H. Stainer, B, 106th Pa., poisoned; W. Drach, F, 7th Maryland, right thigh; J. M. Cuy, B, 3d N. J., right leg amputated; D. Macbaner, G, 90th Pa., left leg amputated; Jacob Bruce, B, 49th Pa., right leg amputated; H. Weigner, K, 96th Pa., right breast; J. P. Mincen, B, 15th N. J., shoulder and knee; L. Burick, F, 49th Pa., arm and breast; W. Myers, 49th Pa., arm.

Warm Weather.

As an evidence of the warm weather which we are enjoying, the thermometer stood yesterday at one o'clock 91 in the shade and 110 in the sun.

Relieved.

General H. S. Briggs, stationed in Alexandria for some months in charge of the equipments and forwarding of troops from that point, has been ordered to report for court-martial duty in this city.

Important Mail Services.

With the advent of the first day of this month the entire mail service in the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, Ohio, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania commenced by new men, or rather under the arrangement of this spring's lettings. On the one thousand three hundred routes which may be considered as having changed hands, we may assume the length of service in Maryland, including the District of Columbia, at 2942 miles, and the total transportation of one year at 1,639,622 miles, the cost of which may be set down at $132,140; Delaware, length of routes, 536 miles, or 259,636 miles in a year cost, $22,495; Ohio, length of route 12,855, or in a year 5,031,976 miles, cost $539,205; Pennsylvania, length of route, 13,010, in a year 4,539,919 miles cost $324,069; New Jersey, length of route, 2137, or 1,084,300 miles in a year's cost $86,084. Total length of routes, 31,480 miles; total travel in a year, 12,555,453 miles; total cost, $1,203,993. In this section there are 6,530 miles of railroad service and 305 miles by steamboat.

—A Liverpool magistrate having had occasion to give an opinion as to a matrimonial difficulty which came up before him, touched it with a needle when he concluded his remarks with the following opinion:—"It is always a bad arrangement for married people to have relatives living in the same house with them—'whether high or low, rich or poor, it was unwise to have a wife's sister, or a brother, or other relative living in the same house with them.'"

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

200 sh Read. R.R b5int	68⅝	200 sh Dalzell Oil....	5¾
100 sh do...b5&int	68⅝	500 sh do.....b5	5¾
200 sh do.....b30	69¼	500 sh McElheny..b5	4¼

FIRST BOARD.

$1300 0 Penna 5s Ap....	100	300 sh Sch Nav pf.b33	39¾
$30 Del Mutual scrip.	72	85 sh Penna R R....	73
$11000 U. S. 5-20s.......	104	400 sh Read. R. R..b30	69
$8000 do.......	104	200 sh do.....	68¾
$2000 C. & A mg 6s....	114	200 sh do.....b30	69
$5000 Pa. R. 1st m 6s....	122	18 sh Minehill.......	65
$1000 P., F. W. & C. bs	110½	33 sh do.......	65
$6000 City 6s, new......	106¾	15 sh Cataw. pf....c	40
$300 do.......	106½	100 sh Phila & Erie....	34¾
$8000 do.......	106½	21 sh Miners' B. P'in	48
$100 U. S 7 3-10s, Ap..	105	10 sh Louisville Bk..	117
$7000 Elmira 7s.......	110	35 sh Pa R R........	71¾

H. S. LEECH, Stock Commission Broker, No. 7 Farquhar Buildings, Walnut street, below Third.

PRICES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

	First Call.		Second Call.	
United States 6s, 1881, int off.....	104	bid	104	sales
Rock Island Railroad..............		bid	113½	sales
Reading Railroad................	68¼	bid	68¾	sales
Illinois Central Railroad.........		bid	130½	sales
Galena Railroad..................		bid	115½	sales
New York Central Railroad........	135	bid	135	sales
Erie Railroad....................	114¾	bid	114¾	sales
Harlem Railroad..................	220	bid	220	sales
Gold		bid		sales
United States 5-20s..............	103¾	bid	103¾	sales
Market..........................	Steady.			

Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9¾ A. M.........264 12 M.........265⅛
11 A. M.........263¾ 1 P. M.........259

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government Securities, &c., to noon to-day, as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881..........	104	105
U. S. 7 3-10 Notes..........	104	105
Certificates of Indebtedness, New..........	93½	94¼
Quartermaster's Vouchers..........	89	91
Gold..........	260	265
5-20 Bonds..........	103¼	104¼

10-40 Coupon Bonds ready for delivery to June 24 inclusive.

SATURDAY, July 9.

The Stock Market this morning was weak and dull. Reading Railroad sold at 68⅝; the price of this stock is supposed to be affected as much by the present strike of the miners as by the tightness of the money market. The shipments this week are very small—only about 20,000 tons. Everything looks "blue" on 'Change, the present uncertainty regarding the policy of Mr. Fessenden tending to limit operations.

By some it is asserted the policy of the new Secretary will be towards still greater inflation through the issue of greenbacks; but those in a better position to know, as confidently assert, that he is contemplating, if he has not already done so, a call upon the Banks for a temporary Loan, and the caution and recent statements of the Banks in the large cities seem to give color to the latter idea. For our own part we have belief in contraction and retrenchment rather than in inflation and extravagance.

In the Board the market was dull except for the better class of securities, which were bid for at higher prices. Wyoming Valley Canal, 89@90, a rise of 5 within a few days. U. S. 5-20s were better; 104½ bid. Gold 263, a decline.

No Second Board to-day.

The following is from the New York *Times* of this morning:—

"The abatement in the pressure for money since yesterday's report is very slight and confined to the Stock Exchange borrowers, who have reduced their wants by cash sales and the refusal of new orders except for cash. The rates of discount on good paper are advancing, and where it is connected with advances on produce, either on the spot or to arrive, or on foreign merchandise to be held in store for higher prices, the rates are very hear and the scrutiny of signatures more than usually close. While some leaders may not distrust the continued high premium on gold and exchange—whereby these speculations are to be maintained—nearly all are disposed to look to the contingency of a breakdown, and to calculate the chances of even a greater scarcity of greenbacks in the seaboard money markets than has wrought the present change in the rates of interest and the customary workings of the Associated Bank movement. The immediate condition of things is so wholly anomalous, that cautious money lenders and prudent traders are equally at a loss how to act—the first, to know what paper, if based on speculation, will be good a few months hence; the last, how far to provide their fall stocks of merchandise, at the going figures, which their customers may refuse to buy.

"The rapidly advancing rates of Exchange on London, and the growing disposition among our own people to economize the consumption of foreign merchandise, or to follow up prices with the rise in gold, are contributing to large engagements for the re-export of sugars, teas, coffee, fine wools, and numerous other articles of foreign growth and manufacture. The overstocks in this and other Atlantic markets of foreign merchandise, resulting from the false calculation of anticipating the new and higher tariff, are generally acknowledged; the exceptions to this opinion being found almost exclusively with the parties who have ventured upon such heavy importations, and find it extremely difficult to save themselves from enormous losses on the rise of gold, with all the *finesse* of obtaining temporary advances upon their stocks of goods in the open Money market, in the hope that the consumers will ultimately be forced to pay the advance in prices. Other parties are very sensibly relieving themselves by sales from bond for re-exportation, on the high rates of exchange, or by reshipping direct for other and better markets. The export list of last week included a considerable amount of certain staple foreign merchandise, and the engagements for the present week are understood to be much larger. The process will have to go on for some time before there is the slightest probability of short supplies for the fall trade in the American markets. The inclination to curtail consumption is increased by every advance in gold, and by each turn of the Money Market upon the holders and speculators in foreign merchandise and staple domestic produce, who are aiming to force a corresponding advance in prices. The credits of some of these parties and their factors, who have come under acceptance for them, have already fallen 12@15 per cent. per annum.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Stocks are higher; Chicago and Rock Island, 113½; Cumberland Coal, 66½; Illinois Central, 130; Michigan Southern, 86¾; New York Central, 135½; Reading, 136¼; Hudson River, 128; One-Year Certificates, 94¾; 5-20s, coupons, 103¾; Gold, 266.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Flour declined 25c.; sales of 11,000 bbls. at $10·60@11·60 for State, $12·60@13 for Ohio, and $11·60@14 for Southern. Wheat declined 2@3c.; sales unimportant. Corn firm; 27,000 bushels sold at $1·63@1·65. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $40·75@40·75 for Mess. Lard quiet at 20@21c. Whisky steady at $1·75.

OFFICE OF THE COMMITTEE ON Labor, Income and Revenue, No. 118 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

Chairmen of Sub-committees of Committee on Labor, Incomes, and Revenue, and persons having subscriptions in charge, both in and out of town, are earnestly requested to push forward the work, as it is highly important that the business of the Great Central Fair shall be concluded at an early day. There are numerous Committees which have not yet reported.

L. MONTGOMERY BOND, Chairman.
MRS. E. W. HUTTER, Chairman.

7y9-3t

Official Drawings of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky.

CLASS 324—July 9, 1864.

59, 32, 39, 53, 16, 15, 12, 57, 5, 68, 42, 66, 61, 3.

EXTRA CLASS 325—July 9, 1864.

38, 26, 28, 13, 41, 20, 4, 12, 40, 72, 7, 34, 1.

Circulars sent by addressing [illegible] & Co., Covington, Ky.

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Two Cents Per Copy, or Twelve Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as ten o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1864.

THE RAID, AND THE DUTY OF STATE DEFENSE.

We have repeatedly urged in these columns the importance of a prompt and thorough organization of the State militia. And we must confess that nothing has, during the progress of the present war, struck us as more remakable than the delay, or, rather, entire omission of our State authorities to put the militia in such a condition of organization, discipline, and equipment as would secure the Commonwealth against invasion, or enable it at least to meet and repel a hostile force on the instant that it dared approach our borders. It is now more than three years since the first gun in this great civil conflict was fired by the Rebels at Charleston. Within that period this State has been entered on several distinct occasions by the insurgent forces, and in each instance our people have not only been seriously alarmed and agitated, but they have been driven from their homes, and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property has been either taken away or destroyed.

It was, after such painful, such profoundly impressive experiences, reasonably to be expected that due preparation would be made against the recurrence of such incursions in the future; that as the Rebels had successively caught us in a totally defenseless situation, we would take care at last to avoid being placed again in so disgraceful and perilous a dilemma.

But it now appears that all the warnings and lessons of the past have been wasted upon us. We are to-day just as unprepared to resist this last raid of the Rebels into the Cumberland Valley, as we were when the first raid took place. Then there was a general panic, in the midst of which people seized what goods they could, and fled wildly from their farms and villages. We witness the same scenes now. Then there were sudden and anxious calls by the Governor for troops to be enlisted and mustered and marched to the field, when they should have been already in a condition to move against the invader on the very instant that the necessity for their service was made known. We see the same appeals for a defensive military force made now, and the same shameful state of unpreparedness to respond to them that existed three years ago. All this is not only inexcusable, but it is positively discreditable to the character of Pennsylvania. It is exciting, and very naturally, too, the comments of the press in other States, and we shall richly deserve all the censure and derision of which they may choose to make our strange, our criminal neglect of a plain duty, the subject. The New York *Times* of yesterday, in speaking of the present Rebel raid across our borders, says:—

"We would respectfully suggest to the Pennsylvanians the propriety of keeping their militia under arms, or at least such portion of it as they think necessary to protect them from Rebel raids, until the end of the campaign. This is the third summer that they have been terribly frightened by an advance of the Confederates up the Shenandoah Valley, and it has been well known, ever since Grant's campaign opened, that it was perfectly feasible for the Rebels to make a dash into Maryland with a small force, if they chose to do so. There is no way of guaranteeing that no body of them, great or small, shall, under any circumstances, cross the Potomac. There is, therefore, a touch of the comical—to use a mild term—in this calling out of the militia every year, *after* the enemy has actually crossed the border, and when he is threatening the State Capital, and when about thirty-six or twenty-four hours remain for recruiting, arming, equipping, and drilling them—a short space, it will be admitted, for the organization of a force which is expected to stand in the open field against such troops as Early's or Ewell's."

There is much sharp reprehension in the above passage, but it is all merited and justly bestowed. About this time last year we were indebted to New York and New Jersey for troops to defend our border, and they have a right to complain that we have, instead of profiting by that mortifying experience, done nothing since to improve our condition, and thereby relieve them from the necessity of protecting our homes and altars from invasion. Our purpose in this article is not to accuse any one in particular. But it is most manifest that the people of Pennsylvania have been the victims of a grave dereliction of duty in this matter of State defense, and public censure should fall on the guilty parties, whoever they may be.

A QUESTION OF ETHICS

The workings of custom are, in all cases, curious, but in none more so than in their influence on the moral sensibilities of classes or bodies of men. The race is gregarious, and plays "follow your leader." With great readiness "one sinner doeth much harm," as his tracks mark the way for others to follow, and his course soon becomes a beaten path. He who would scorn to lie in private life, and, if applied to him, would resent the word as the deepest insult, justifies the most glaring and unfounded misrepresentations by a shrug of the shoulders, and, "Well, everybody else does it."

If he is classical in his phraseology he uses the brilliant adage, "When we are in Rome," &c. A young man, engaged in one of the largest wholesale stores in the city, observed to us the other day that a clerk was obliged to lie occasionally in order to make sales. Now, we are not straight-laced in our notions at all. We regard it as an excusable conventionalism for a lady to send down word that she is not "at home," as every one understands what is meant, as well as by the respectful phrase of "Your obedient servant" at the end of an impertinent letter.

We have no scruples about going to the opera, even if "Don Giovanna" be the hero. We are not convinced by the arguments advanced for stopping the cars on Sunday. But really it is staggering and startling to be assured by one just starting in life that he intends to sacrifice honor and honesty on principle, and that all his acquaintances do the same. Such a basis for future operations, we take it, is highly objectionable. It is a pretty commentary upon our business morality that such notions are openly avowed by those concerned in trade, and any attempt to correct or censure them, is hooted at as Puritanical or Quixotic.

Even those holding high positions in the church and society, allow misrepresentations about the quality and price of their goods to be made, or make them themselves, and settle their qualms of conscience by the invariable plea of "Every body else," &c. These poor creatures are caught by the Devil with a bare hook, and no one is verdant enough to depend on what he hears in the public mart, and as it would certainly be more satisfactory to all to feel that their life was consistent and themselves sincere, we cannot understand why they should not use truth in their dealings, since, in a business point of view, it comes to the same in the end. If it were not profitable pecuniarily, if it did not pay, we have pretty good authority for saying, "The getting of treasure by a lying tongue is a vanity tossed to and fro of them that seek death."

The obtuseness of the world, however, in ethics, need excite less surprise when we remember what nefarious doctrines are proclaimed, even from the pulpit. During one of our latest financial panics, a popular clergyman, in one of our most fashionable churches, advised the members of his congregation to give liberally to benevolent purposes at once, as the crisis might take all away, and deprive them of the power to do good. The complaint often and justly made against the law is, that its general rules work much evil in particular cases, so that controversies are decided on other considerations than those of justice; but its morality, in this instance, would be better than that of the sacred desk. A gift to defraud creditors, such as the reverend gentleman advised, would be void, and charity could not flourish at the expense of rectitude. Are we not strangely and wonderfully made, when any one in human shape can fail to see that such acts are knavish and rascally, and when, as a people, we profess religion, but can yet herd with such men, provided, always, they have money?

SUBSTITUTES.

The "Citizens' Volunteer Substitute Committee" promises to be a great success. Their office has been opened but for two days, and already they have registered applications from more than a hundred citizens, which places in their hands funds to the amount of over forty thousand dollars.

In a day or two they will have arrangements perfected for receiving substitutes, and then their office should become a recruiting station where volunteers can be assured of being honestly and fairly dealt with. The committee propose to pay six hundred and fifty dollars to the substitute on the day he is mustered in, without deduction for commission or brokerage. This sum is composed of four hundred dollars, subscribed by the principal, and two hundred and fifty dollars city bounty, which the committee will advance and subsequently collect from the city.

The enterprise is highly patriotic, and the well known character of the gentlemen composing the committee is a guarantee that it will be conducted with energy and fidelity.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Hundred Days' Men Must be Mustered in by Minimum Regiments, and not by Companies.

The following official despatch has just been sent to us for publication, and we direct especial attention to it. We trust our friends will rally at once under the best officers they can select, and leave the appointment of field and staff officers to General Couch and Governor Curtin:—

Harrisburg, July 8.—Henry C. Lea, Esq.—In reply to your telegram yesterday, I was authorized to say that the one hundred days' men will be mustered by minimum companies, so confident were we that such authority would be given by the War Department, in reply to a joint telegram sent by the Governor and General Couch. The War Department, however, for reasons given at length, declines to modify the mustering orders, and I feel it my duty to inform you that the mustering must be done by minimum regiments, as set forth in General Order No. 50 of these Headquarters. A. L. Russell, Adj.-Gen. Penna.

New Order Respecting Subsistence of Officers.

General Grant has issued the following rational order:—

[EXTRACT.]

Headquarters Armies of the United States, City Point, Va., June 28, 1864.

Special Orders, No. 44.—Owing to the inability of many officers operating from the James River to purchase subsistence stores, it is ordered:

First. That each officer belonging to these armies is hereby authorized to draw, for his own use, two rations in kind per day.

Second. Subsistence will be drawn for officers in the same way as for troops, but on separate returns.

Third. Abstracts of issues to officers will be made in quadruplicate—one copy for the Commissary General, one for the Chief Paymaster of the separate army or department to which the officers belong, and one for the Commissary himself, and will show clearly the name, rank, regiment, and number of rations drawn by each officer.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant.

T. S. Bowers, Assistant-Adjutant General.

—The Provost Marshals at Pittsburg have received orders to accept black substitutes, when offered by white men, under the same regulations as appertain to white substitutes.

—A large force of guerillas are reported in the swamps of Southeast Missouri, between New Madrid and Charleston. A detachment of troops has been sent to capture and disperse them.

—Secretary Seward had a narrow escape on the 4th, while riding in his carriage, a rocket striking him just above the eye. The blow was not severe enough to cause any serious injury, although, had it struck an inch lower, the most deplorable consequences might have ensued.

—The cognomen given to Governor Tod by the people of Ohio, is Pot-metal Tod, because of his opposition to anything but metal currency—he having said it would be better to make a circulating medium of the old pots and kettles, rather than use a paper currency.

—A fatal accident occurred in the moving column of General John E. Smith's Division, about five miles from Larkinsville, Alabama, on Friday last. In jolting over the terribly rough roads, a percussion shell exploded, blowing up one of the caissons, and killing outright four men, and wounding several others.

—A mischievous boy, at Portland, is said to have lately tied a couple of cats together by their tails and hung them on a clothes dryer, in order that he might have the satisfaction of seeing them "fight it out on that line." One feline was soon defunct, and the other nearly so.

—Respecting the proposed "foreign legion," to be organized for important service in Mexico, a French semi-official journal says:—

The complete organization of the foreign troops in the service of Mexico will form an effective force of 16,000 men, composed as follows:—8000 French, 6000 Austrians, and 2000 Belgians. This corps will assume the title of "The Foreign Legion," and the commander-in-chief will be a French general, having the grade of lieutenant-general. He will receive his orders direct from the Emperor Maximilian, and will only have to refer to the Ministry of War upon administrative affairs. The Foreign Legion will be divided into several regiments, which will bear the titles of "Emperor Napoleon III," "Emperor of Austria, "Emperor Maxmilian," and "Empress Charlotte." The last will be reserved to the regiment of Belgian soldiers.

—The physical training of young ladies is a subject highly recommended by a Western journalist. After witnessing the evolutions of a class in the Ohio Female College, which had been instructed by a "Professor of Physical Culture and Hygiene," he says:—"For three-quarters of an hour these young ladies evolutionised and gesticulated with hands, feet, body, and head, first without and then with dumb-bells and wands, all the time to the beat of music, and closed without seeming much fatigued. When the exercises were introduced at the beginning of the session, they could not endure five minutes of such activity. Several of them, President Day told us, were suffering from ailments that would have compelled them to leave the institution, but by a judicious employment of these exercises, they greatly improved in health, one of them having gained twenty pounds in weight during the year. And the cook says she has never had to send so few meals to pupils' rooms on account of indisposition, as she has this year. This physical culture is required of all pupils, unless excused for sufficient reasons. We regard it as one of the happiest innovations in the system of female education recorded in all modern times."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

St. Louis vs. Philadelphia.—The following correspondence recently passed between Major-General Hancock and Mr. Yeatman, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sanitary Fair held in St. Louis, which, as it is known, presented the General with a magnificent jewelled sword. From the correspondence it will be seen that General Hancock acknowledges himself a citizen of St. Louis.

Mr. Yeatman says his people regard him (the General) as "half a citizen," and the General replies that he looks upon St. Louis as "a home," his family residing there. We anxiously await the letter of General Hancock acknowledging the receipt of the handsome saddle and equipments which the Great Central Fair of Philadelphia recently presented to him, that his relations to Philadelphia may even be more emphatically defined than in the St. Louis letter.

June 18, 1864.—Major-General W. S. Hancock.—Sir:—It is with great pleasure that I pronounce to you that the handsome sword donated to the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair, to be voted for, has been awarded to you, there having been a large plurality of votes cast in your favor. It is highly gratifying to the citizens of St. Louis, who regard you as more than half a citizen, that the sword has been awarded to you as an humble but respectful appreciation of your gallantry and distinguished service in the field.

That success may continue to attend your noble efforts to crush out the Rebellion against our country, is my earnest and heartfelt prayer. You will please indicate the disposition you wish made of the sword, which awaits your order.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
JAS. E. YEATMAN,
Chairman Executive Committee.

Headquarters, Second Army Corps, June 27, 1864.—My Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 18th informing me that the handsome sword donated to the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair has been awarded to me has been received.

Such a mark of consideration from the citizens of St. Louis is truly gratifying, as having married in that city, and residing there for many years, I regard it as a home.

Only the soldier can truly appreciate the benefit of your noble efforts in behalf of the Sanitary Commission, and the effects of its kind offices in the amelioration of our wants and sufferings are felt with a grateful remembrance throughout every part of our vast army. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. HANCOCK,
Major-General U. S. V.

To James E. Yeatman, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee, Western Sanitary Commission, St. Louis, Mo.

P. S.—Please send to Mrs. W. S. Hancock, Carondelet, Mo.

A Faithful Minister.—Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D. D., pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, completed the fiftieth anniversary of his baptism last Sunday morning. He has been in the ministry forty-six years, and has preached ten thousand sermons. During this period he has had a knowledge of three thousand conversions under his ministry, had baptized two thousand and thirty-three persons, married four thousand and eighty-nine couple, and attended three thousand nine hundred funerals, besides waiting upon hundreds of sick beds, and performing many other duties connected with his ministry. He has been a pastor of this city since 1824, and pastor of the present church since its organization in 1838.

The Last of a Rag-Picker.—Frederick Corlins, a rag-gatherer and beggar, aged 75 years, died in Cumberland street, below Emerald, yesterday, from the effects of intemperance. Corlins was a widower, and for the last four years lived alone. The house in which he lived was loaded with smoke pipes, old crockeryware, clothes, hats, &c. On the premises the Coroner found two dogs, one of which was dead, having been starved to death, six cats, a number of chickens, &c. The house was in the most filthy condition throughout.

The Sanitary Commission.—The Committee on Labor and Income of the Great Central Fair have already paid over to the Sanitary Commission two hundred thousand dollars, the third instalment of that amount having been handed over yesterday. The reports of chairmen of the different sub-committees are desired as speedily as possible.

Local Brevities.—Colonel Small has received an order from Harrisburg to have his regiment, the 106th, mustered into service for one hundred days....George Fritz has been held to answer the charge of enlisting a colored man into the navy and retaining $241 of his bounty money.

Mass Meeting.—The Journeymen Tailors of the city, working for the ready-made clothing stores, announce a mass meeting on Monday morning, at Fifth and Prune streets, to take action on the scale of prices now allowed them.

Corner-Stone Laying.—The corner-stone of the Nineteenth Street M. E. Church, Nineteenth and Poplar streets, will be laid on Thursday next. Rev. Bishop Simpson, D. D., will officiate on the occasion.

Bounty Money.—The Ward Bounty of twenty-five dollars has been paid to fifty-eight re-enlisted veterans during the past two days.

The Bunch of Flowers.—By the Bard of Tower Hall.—

A friend of mine, who is a lover,
I chanced, last Monday, to behold,
As he most anxiously searched over
A volume bound in blue and gold.
Said he, "I got from lovely Jane
A charming bunch of flowers, to-day,
And now I seek to ascertain
What hidden language they convey.

"In that dear nosegay I behold
The Honeysuckle's fragrant bloom,
And see the damask Rose unfold
Close by the yellow flowers of Broome.
That damask rose means 'bashful love,'
As by this useful book I see;
The Honeysuckle's meant to prove
A constant heart's fidelity.

"Now for the Broome: why that implies
'Neatness,' and surely it must be
That by this hint Jane would advise
A neater style of dress to me!
Her timid love, she means to say,
Will thus to constancy be bound,
I'll go to Tower Hall straightway,
Where such becoming suits are found!"

The largest stock and best assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia constantly on hand, and being replenished by large daily additions.

Tower Hall,
No. 518 Market Street,
Bennett & Co.

Great Central Clothing House, Sixth and Market.

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Wanamaker & Brown,	Oak Hall.
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Wanamaker & Brown,	Oak Hall.

Strangers in the city visiting the Great Central Fair, and citizens generally, will find the best Clothing and the most reasonable prices at Wanamaker & Brown's Oak Hall, S E. corner Sixth and Market streets.

Hats.—Straw and soft hats, most fashionable styles, at Laing & Co.'s, Sixth and Chesnut streets.

Married.

MURREN—RATLIFF.—On the 7th, by Rev. T. A. Fernley, No. 1013 N. Front street, Mr. FREDERICK P. MURREN, of Bucks county, to Miss ANNA RATLIFF, of this city.

REMENTAR—SIMON.—On the 8th of June, by Rev. S. W. Thomas, Pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, at the parsonage, No. 622 Catharine street, Mr. ALBERT REMENTAR to Miss LOUISA M. SIMON, both of Philadelphia.

SEWELL—WHITE.—On the 6th inst., by the Rev. Thomas G. Allen, Mr. HARRISON W. SEWELL to Miss LYDIA ANN WHITE.

SIMON—YOUNG.—On the 3d of July, by Rev. S. W. Thomas, Mr. FREDERICK J. SIMON to Miss ANNIE YOUNG, both of this city.

Died.

COLLINS.—July 7, of wounds received at the Battle of Spottsylvania, CHARLES COLLINS, aged 31 years.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Otis street, above Trenton avenue, on Monday morning at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

HUNT.—"Fell asleep in Jesus," on the 7th inst., JAMES HUNT, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service from his late residence, No. 1632 N. Thirteenth street on Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—Killed, June 18, 1864, while charging on the Rebel works before Petersburg, Virginia, WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, of Company K, 91st Regiment, P. V., son of David and Elizabeth Johnson, aged 24 years and 6 months.

MYERS.—July 7, Mrs. EMELINE MYERS, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 503 Plum street, Camden, N. J., on Monday, July 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

NICHOLSON.—Of consumption, July 7, WILLIAM BERNARD NICHOLSON, son of John and the late Mary Ann Nicholson, aged 20 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1208 Fulton street, at 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. To proceed to the Cathedral Cemetery.

PALMER.—On Sixth day, Seventh month, GEORGE PALMER, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, at Radnor, Delaware county, Pa., on First day morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT Street.
WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAINS,
AND
MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Notice.—Treasury Department, July 2, 1864.—The notice for proposals for Loan dated 25th of June, 1864, for thirty-three millions of dollars ($33,000,000), being the amount of unaccepted offers under the notice dated the sixth (6th) of June, is hereby withdrawn, and all proposals received at this Department will be immediately returned to the offerers, with the proper order upon which the two per cent. deposit will be refunded.

Geo. Harrington,
Secretary of the Treasury *ad interim.*

LILLIE'S
CHILLED IRON SAFE,
VS.
DAVID EVANS,
OF THE FIRM OF
EVANS & WATSON'S
SHEET IRON SAFE.

The "Irrepressible Conflict" Still Progressing

To the Citizens of Philadelphia:—

Agreeably to previous notice, I shall now review the personalities and other outside matter as contained in the article headed "Philadelphia Against the World," and signed by David Evans.

As the thief, when hard pushed, is the first to cry "*stop thief*," so is the man who has *vilified*, *traduced*, and wrongfully *accused* his neighbor, the first to cry *villain*, and to claim the people's sympathy.

The first prominent point in this article is the writer's very modest pretensions.

He assumes to be Philadelphia *merely*, and to stand against the world *only*—extremely modest, surely. This point (having been replied to by Messrs. Lillie & Son) I pass over by simply saying that it is easy to show that Lillie & Son are much the largest patrons of this city and State of any Safe Manufacturer in the United States, as they use so much more material than any other—the product of this State.

The next point to be noticed is the writer's call on his Philadelphia friends to read an extract from The Evening Telegraph of April 16, 1864, which shows some of the different ways the common safe is opened. Now, if the reader will refer to the article in The Evening Telegraph of the 16th, he will find it there stated particularly that these ways were of common occurrence, and that they were known to burglars; and I now say the different ways pointed out were at the time well known to burglars, and had been previously published to the world.

But it seems to suit the writer's case to leave out those facts in his reissue. He adopts the principle that the play of *Hamlet* must be written, even though it be necessary to leave out "Hamlet." Desperate *ends* require desperate *means*, and it is evident the thief's tutor does not like to stand alone. I can, however, offer him this consolation, that notwithstanding the disposition he has shown in every way to aid the thief, he has met with but ill success.

I do not believe he can find a burglar in the country that would even thank him for all his efforts; for every professional burglar knows that if he can get a hole into a Safe lock he is all right; and unless the writer can learn the burglar how to drill chilled iron, which I very much doubt, his occupation is gone.

The next point which I notice is the very grave question put by the writer, whether it is not easier to drill one small hole through Lillie's Chilled Iron Door than twenty holes through the common Sheet Iron Door!

The reader will ask any disinterested iron-worker whether he can not drill even twenty small holes through one-sixteenth to one-eight inch sheet iron much easier than to drill one hole through one-and-a-half to two inches solid chilled iron, and let him answer the question.

The next point which the writer alleges as the cause of the controversy is—

That Lillie's agent, among others, called at the Consolidation Bank, on Mr. W. H. Blumer, banker, Allentown, and on the Treasurer of the West Chester Railroad, saying to the latter he could break into his bank and burglar proof safe in five minutes; and to the two former, that he could pick their locks, made by Evans & Watson, in five minutes.

Now, I am the sole responsible agent of this city for Lillie's Safe, and I pronounce the above statements absolutely false, so far as it applies to myself, as I am not aware that I have had any conversation with either of the two latter parties on the subject of safes at all, and I have never made any such statements, as are alleged, to the former or any other person. But I take the full responsibility as to all that is published in The Telegraph of April 16, 1864, (which can be examined in my printed circular at my Depot, at any time, as the article was taken from that,) and I am prepared to sustain every position there made to the satisfaction of any disinterested person.

Thus have I reviewed the prominent points in this article, and the writer's reasons for his unreasonable attack upon Lillie's Safe are found to be mere pretense, and without the slightest foundation. The real cause will be found in a short review of the Safe history in Philadelphia. It is a fact well understood, that the writer has realized a fortune in the last few years by making Safes of the lightest material, with the cheapest lock, and in every way got up in the cheapest manner, and filled mainly with red clay (which costs nothing), to give them the appearance of weight and solidity, and that he has sold these Safes at very high price, making an extravagant profit.

It is a fact also well understood, that within the last three years Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe has been largely introduced in this city and State, from the simple fact that intelligent men have preferred a safe that had one and a half to two inches thickness of solid iron, being also drill-proof, with a thorough burglar-proof lock, to a safe that had one sixteenth to one-twelfth of an inch thickness of sheet-iron, with the cheapest common lock, and not burglar-proof at all, especially when the former cost only about the same price as the latter.

How does the writer attempt to remedy this difficulty? Not by improving his own safe, but by an attempt to discredit Lillie's. How does he do this? He first publicly announces that Lillie's Safe is neither fire nor burglar-proof, and republishes an array of false statements, first published by other safe makers, which he knew at the time had been publicly proven to be false. Second, he succeeded to dupe a house who had one of Lillie's Safes by similar false representations, to exchange a Lillie's Safe for Evans & Watson's, by giving them a Safe he asked near $300 for, in exchange for Lillie's, which cost $175; and since about the 1st of January last, I am told he has spent much of his time in the attempt to disfigure the Safe in every way; first by sledging, then by grinding holes through it (having discovered that it had not the usual hardness). As to the Lock, he *first* claimed it was an infringement upon Evans & Watson's Alphabetical Lock, but as that was not patented it was no go; and lastly, to discredit the Lock he shows that the combination of the Lock can be picked up from the outside if a hole can be got through the door in the right place, a *wonderful* discovery, which has been fully answered. Now, why resort to all this contemptible meanness? Why not come out fairly and squarely and have Evans & Watson's Safe placed alongside of Lillie's, and have them fairly tested, both as to their fire and their burglar-proof qualities, as he has been challenged to do often? The reason is plain. The writer knows that it will not do to place 1-16 to 1-12th of an inch thickness of sheet iron against 1½ to 2 inch thickness of hard chilled iron, to stand either fire or the burglar, and "that's what's the matter."

M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 21 South SEVENTH Street.

P. S.—The public test of Safes that was expected to come off last week is unavoidably postponed for a week or two. The article in the *Sunday Dispatch* of the 3d of July will be answered in my next.

M. C. S., Agent.

Iron Safes.—Keep it before the Philadelphia public, that Lillie's so-called Burglar-Proof Safes, manufactured in Troy, New York, can be opened without noise by drilling one small hole just over the centre of the lock dial and using a small wire. Any of his Safes can, by this method, be opened in one minute after the hole has been drilled. Said hole can be drilled in from quarter, half, or two hours' time. There is no Safe of his make in use June 1, 1864, which cannot be drilled and opened in this manner.

Parties interested are referred to my Challenge to Lillie, and other facts relative to his Safes, published in the "North American," June 21, 1864, and "Sunday Dispatch," June 19, 1864.

Notwithstanding the positive assurances given by Mr. Lillie to the public that his Safes are drill-proof, persons desiring to be convinced have only to call at Evans & Watson's Salamander Safe Store, No. 16 S. Fourth street, where the operation of drilling and opening will be done in their presence every morning at 10 o'clock, until the public are satisfied that his Safes can be drilled and opened without making any noise.

David Evans,
Of the Firm of Evans & Watson.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—
STECK & CO.'S
MASON & HAMLIN'S
CABINET ORGANS.
PIANOS.
STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS.
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

X. REASONS WHY
PERSONS PREFER THE "FLORENCE."

I.
It does better and finer work than can be done on any other Machine, and never skips stitches.

II.
It is the only Machine that can make the lock and knot stitches.

III.
It is the only Machine having a perfect and uniform tension of upper and lower thread.

IV.
It is the only Machine having the reversible feed motion, enabling the operator to fasten the ends of seams, thereby saving much labor.

V.
It is the only Machine that will not vex and annoy the operator by getting out of order.

VI.
It is the only Machine made on correct mechanical principles, without any springs to get out of order, and will last a life-time.

VII.
There is no other Machine that will do so wide a range of work as the Florence; changes from one kind of stitch to another; can be made instantly, while the Machine is in motion.

VIII.
It uses all kinds of thread, and Hems, Fells, Binds, Tucks, Braids, Cords, Quilts, Gathers, and Sews on a Ruffle at the same time.

IX.
It possesses so many advantages over all others, that it is universally acknowledged to be the *perfection of Sewing Machines.*

There is *no risk* in buying the Florence. We warrant every Machine to give entire satisfaction, or money refunded. Besides, we keep them in order, and give instruction free of charge. The public are invited to call and see the operations of this perfection of Sewing Machines. It must be seen to be appreciated, and *costs you nothing to test its merits.*

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Raspberry Catawba Sparkling
WINE;
A MOST DELICIOUS DRINK,
TRY IT,
for sale by
Davis & Richards,
Arch and Tenth Streets.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,
Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate, Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.
No. 316 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.
A MEETING
OF THE
Citizens of the Twenty-Fourth Ward
WILL BE HELD
ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
At the Commissioners' Hall,
THIRTY-SEVENTH AND MARKET STREETS,

For the purpose of adopting the necessary measures to complete the Ward Enlistments of "100 DAYS' MEN," in accordance with the Proclamation (6th inst.) of the Governor, and by authority of the General Government.

Philadelphia, July 9, 1864. jy9-2t

GROVER'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—MONDAY, July 4, 1864.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Preparations for the great spectacle of
ALADDIN;
OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP,
which are now being made, will necessitate the
CLOSING OF THE THEATRE
for a short time, as many important changes in the machinery of the stage are to be made; consequently there will be no performance until the great Spectacle is produced, which is expected to surpass any previous production of the kind ever witnessed in America. During the close the Theatre will be thoroughly renovated. jy5

ANNUAL EXCURSION OF THE YOUNG Men's Christian Association to ATLANTIC CITY, FRIDAY, July 15, 1864. Tickets, $1·50; can be procured at Ashmead & Evans, 724 Chesnut street; at the Rooms of the Association, 1009 and 1011 Chesnut street, and at the wharf on the morning of the excursion. Last boat leaves Vine street wharf at 6 o'clock A. M., precisely. jy8 6t*

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS
ON THE
RIVER SCHUYLKILL.
The Steamboat GENERAL HOOKER, Captain MARKLE, leaves Fairmount every hour for Schuylkill Heights, Laurel Hill, Belmont Cottage, the Falls and Wissahickon. jy1-tf

NEW STYLE ENVELOPES AND PAPER
New Style Envelopes and Paper,
New Style Envelopes and Paper.
Red Envelopes. Red Paper.
Red Envelopes. Red Paper.
Red Envelopes. Red Envelopes.
New Style Paper, Red on Fourth Page.
New Style Paper, Red on Fourth Page.
New Style Paper, Red on Fourth Page.
New Style Paper, Red on Fourth Page.
Manufactured and for Sale
At MAGEE'S, No. 316 CHESNUT Street.
At MAGEE'S, No. 316 CHESNUT Street.
Faber Pencils, at MAGEE'S, No. 316 CHESNUT Street.
The Eagle Pencils, at MAGEE'S, No. 316 CHESNUT Street.
Pencils for sale, in large or small quantities.
At MAGEE'S,
jy9-1t No. 316 CHESNUT Street.

ORLEANS HOUSE,
No. 531 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
This House is kept on the European Plan; the Rooms are convenient and well ventilated. The Restaurant offers all luxuries of the season.
jy9-1m JOS. STEPPACHER, Proprietor.

FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

EVANS & HASSALL,
MILITARY FURNISHERS,
No. 418 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Banners, Regimental and Company Flags, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Passants, Epaulets, Hats, Caps, Canteens, Haversacks, Camp Kits, Field Glasses, Spurs, and everything pertaining to the complete outfit of Army and Navy Officers.
A liberal discount allowed to the trade. my10-3m

J. H. FOSTER,
AWNING MAKER,
No. 443 N. THIRD Street,
ABOVE WILLOW.
ESTABLISHED 1844.
AWNINGS,
WAGON COVERS,
FLAGS,
SAILS,
TENTS,
FANCY VERANDAHS FOR WINDOWS.
All kinds of work done promptly, and attended to personally, by
JOSEPH H. FOSTER,
No. 443 N. THIRD STREET,
ap29-3m Above Willow.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
ja1-tf ALFRED JENKS & SON.

REAL ESTATE.
REAL ESTATE.
$5,000,000 WORTH FOR SALE.
$5,000,000 WORTH FOR SALE.
By
GEORGE C. MILLER,
Practical Real Estate Operator (for the last 20 years,)
No. 154 N. SIXTH STREET.

The very best first class reliable Real Estate Agency to be found in this city is at No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.
Hundreds and thousands of dollars worth of Real Estate sold weekly, a fact significant that both buyers as well as sellers know where to call to have their purposes answered.

FOR SALE LOW, OR EXCHANGE—A Neat Country Seat, with good improvements, 15 acres of excellent Land, four and a half miles from Market street bridge, on Haverford street, in the Twenty-fourth Ward. Passenger Railroad within ¼ mile.
GEORGE C. MILLER,
No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

FOR SALE — FIRST-CLASS PROPERTIES:—
Arch, east of Sixth, 25 by 235 to Cherry. Price $25,000.
N. W. corner Third and Harmony court; four story; 27 by 120. Price $28,000. Cost, $45,000.
Chesnut, west of Seventeenth, 22 by 150. Price, $30,500.
On west Chesnut street, double house. Price, $40,000.
On west Spruce street, 22 by 168 to a street. Price, $21,000.
Corner Eighth and Poplar, 25 by 115, and widening to 40 feet on the rear. Price, $15,000.
Chesnut, east of Sixteenth, 20 by 125. Price, $11,500.
Third, south of Arch, brown stone Store. Price, $40,000.
On west Logan Square, brown stone. Price, $18,000.
Broad street, south of Girard avenue. Price, 12,500.
Chesnut, east of Tenth, north side, 30 by 178. Price, $40,000.
Arch street, splendid large Store and Dwelling in the most business portion, 25 by 180. Price, $35,000.
Besides, hundreds of others at lower figures, located in the choicest portions of the city.
GEORGE C. MILLER,
Practical Real Estate Operator,
No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

SPLENDID FIRST CLASS LARGE Dwelling, south side Summer street, west of Sixteenth. Elegant neighborhood. Twelve rooms. Lot and building 28 feet front by 111 feet deep to Spring street. Price $21,000. Immediate possession.
GEORGE C. MILLER,
Real Estate Agent and Broker,
No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

ELEGANT FOUR-STORY DWELLING, Vine, west of Seventeenth, marble up the first story. Fifteen rooms. Lot 22 by 125 to a street. Price $10,500.
GEORGE C. MILLER,
Real Estate Agent and Broker,
No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

VERY SPLENDID FOUR STORY Brown Stone Front Dwelling north side of Vine street, east of Logan Square. Fifteen rooms. Lot 20 by 125 feet to a street. Price $14,000.
GEORGE C. MILLER,
Real Estate Agent and Broker,
No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

MAGNIFICENT FOUR STORY BROWN Stone Front Dwelling, on West Logan Square. Fifteen large rooms. Lot 22 feet front by 145 feet deep. Price $18,500.
GEORGE C. MILLER,
Real Estate Agent and Broker,
No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

VERY SPLENDID FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown stone front DWELLING, on SPRUCE, west of Seventeenth. Fifteen rooms. Lot 22 by 100 feet deep, to a street. Price $21,000. An elegant property, finished exquisitely throughout.
GEORGE C. MILLER,
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FOR SALE.—TAKE WARNING.—GOLD is running up, and so is real estate. Do not defer the purchase of property another hour. For the greatest sacrifices and bargains of the age, call for
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TO RENT OR FOR SALE, FIRST-class side-yard Dwelling, No. 486 N. Fifth street. Rent $700. Price $10,500; a great sacrifice.
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FIVE PERFECT SACRIFICES.—FIVE large four-story DWELLINGS, having brown stone and Picton fronts up to the first story. Located on BROAD, above Jefferson street. Eighteen rooms. Lots 23 and 25 feet front, by 205 feet deep, to a street. Price $10,000 and $19,500 clear, for each.
Besides hundreds of others, information of which can be had at my office. Any person wishing to purchase either for investment or occupancy, should not fail to call, as I have always 100 Dwellings of which immediate possession can be had.
GEORGE C. MILLER,
Practical Real Estate Operator (for the last 20 years),
No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.
Cut this out for future reference

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A SUBSTITUTE WANTED FOR AN enrolled citizen.
Apply to
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WANTED, WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession, an Office suitable for an Insurance Company, situate between Second and Sixth and Walnut and Chesnut streets. Apply to Box No. 1092, Philadelphia Post Office. jy7-3t*

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COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A splendid country Residence, with all modern conveniences and two acres of ground, half a mile from Kennett Square, and adjoining elegant mansion of Bayard Taylor. It will be sold at great sacrifice by creditors. Railroad and telegraph within fifteen minutes' ride. Apply to U. H. PAINTER, or W. B. WADDELL, Esq., West Chester, Pa., or JACOB HUEY, Hamorton, Penna. ja4

FOR SALE.—$50,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without incumbrance, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock, A. M.
THOS. M. PLOWMAN No. 207 S. FOURTH Street.

$500 REWARD.—THE BOARD OF Presidents of the City Passenger Railways offers a premium of Five Hundred Dollars for a plan, to be approved by a Committee of the Board, for the prevention of injury to persons by the running of the cars of the City Railways. For particulars, inquire of
HENRY CROSKEY, Secretary,
jy7-3t* DELAWARE Avenue, below Green street.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 13, DATED July 15, 1862 for one share of the Capital Stock of the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company, in the name of M. H. Bailey. As application has been made to the Company for a new Certificate, the finder will please return the same to the office of the Company, or to
je30-fr3t* ROBT F. TAYLOR.

BIOGRAPHIES
OF
SUCCESSFUL
PHILADELPHIA MERCHANTS.
PUBLISHED BY
JAMES K SIMON,
No. 33 S. SIXTH Street,
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These BIOGRAPHIES are carefully compiled, with interesting incidents of the career of some of the foremost commercial men of this community. Fifty-seven personal sketches are comprised in the work, together with an Introduction and an Essay on "PERSONAL PROSPERITY OF MERCHANTS." Illustrated with several accurate Portraits on Steel. Every Philadelphian should secure a copy of this WORK. jy2-stuth 3t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.
Estate of ELIZABETH WHITE, deceased.
The Auditor appointed to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of PATRICK LEVY, Executor of the last will and testament of ELIZABETH WHITE, deceased, and report distribution of the balance remaining in his hands, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 12, A. D. 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, S. E. corner of THIRD and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
je30-thstuth5t O. W. DAVIS, Auditor.

ESTATE OF SOPHIA G. HEBERTON, a minor.—
The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of the City and County of Philadelphia to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of ROBERT G. WHITE, Guardian of the Estate of SOPHIA G. HEBERTON, a minor, and to report distribution, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, July 11, 1864, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
JOHN CLAYTON,
je30-thstu 5t Auditor.

OIL CLOTHS OF EVERY VARIETY, manufactured and for sale by
BREWSTER, HAVILL & CO.,
jy8-1m* No. 208 DOCK Street, Philad.

EXPLOSIONS.—LET EVERY MAN WHO owns a Steam Boiler read this notice.
Ashcroft's Low Water Detector never fails to give from one-half to two hours' warning, as desired, that the water is getting low in the boiler, and that danger is approaching. The instrument requires no care, and is warranted in every instance.
Also, Steam and Water Gauges, with Scotch glass tubes, self-cleansing gauge-cocks, &c.
Send for circular containing Philadelphia letters and circulars.
AUGUSTUS S. BATTLES,
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JOSEPH R. BOLTON,
GEORGE R. DYKEMAN,
jy1-1m* O. W. CHILDS.

STURGES & FROST, No. 9 MECHANIC Street, Newark, N. J., want first-class Agents in all parts of the United States to sell their Patent Governor. Address as above, with two and three cent stamps, for circular and terms.
Agents clear $10 per day. je27-thstu 1m

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!! MUSLINS!!!
AT LESS THAN CASH PRICES.

Best makes Bleached Muslins, New York Mills Wamsutta, Forrestdale, Bellows' Falls, Housekeeper, Enterprise, and Baltic.
Unbleached Muslins, 38 up to 75c. yard.
All-wool and Domet Flannels, at less than bale prices.
Fine quality white Brilliants, 50 and 60c. yard, cannot be imported at less than 80c.
Fine quality Jaconet, Swiss, and Nainsook Muslins, for Ladies' Garibaldi Bodies.
Linen Crash, 18, 20, 22, and 25c. yard.
Pink, blue, and straw color Tarletan, for covering.
8-4 Mosquito Bar Netting.
Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·70, $2, $2·40, and $3.
Black Mohair Mitts, 31, 38, 65, 75, 90, and $1.
Fine quality Mohair Mitts, $1·25, $1·75, and $2.
Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, at less than importers' prices.
Ladies' and Gen's Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Palm Leaf Fans, 8, 13, 20, 25, 30, 40, and 50.
Linen Fans, 31, 33, 50, 58, 65, and 75.

PRICE & WOOD,
No. 113 N. NINTH ST.,
ABOVE ARCH.

N. B.—LADIES' AND MISSES' HOOP SKIRTS, at less than Manufacturers' prices. 1t

TAGG & BROTHER, CORNER TENTH and PINE, have just received BARGAINS from Auction.
1 case 4-4 Organdy Lawns good quality, 25c.
2 lots Summer Balmoral Skirts, $2·50 and $4.
3 lots Swiss Stripe Muslins, for Garibaldies, 50, 60, and 65 cents.
5 lots plain Swiss Muslins, for do, 31c. to $1.
1 lot wide Striped Shirred Muslin, 22.
1 lot new style Linen (Embroidered) Collars and Sleeves, $2.
1 lot very fine Needlework Swiss Edges, 62½c. to $1.
1 lot Narrow Cambric Edges, (very scarce), 20c.
5 lots fine Cambric Insertings, 62½c. to $1.
1 lot Ladies' corded-border Linen Handkerchiefs, (hemmed), 25c.
1 lot Gents' Hemmed, corded-border, Linen Handkerchiefs, 56c.
1 lot Ladies' very fine Lisle Thread Under Vests, $1·50.
1 lot Ladies' Lisle Thread silk-top Gloves, 20c.
1 lot White all-boiled Silk, No. 50, Ribbons, 50c.
1 lot extra heavy, double boiled, No. 60, Black Ribbons, 62½c.
1 lot wide Tarletans, for Mosquito Nettings, 25c.
1 lot 4-4 Mosquito Nettings, all colors, 12½c.
1 lot finest quality Grenadine Veils, 80c. worth $1·20.
1 lot Bereage Veils, satin borders, all colors, 60c.
1 lot Men's Linen Shirt Fronts, only 25c.
1 lot Boys' English Spotted Cotton Handkerchiefs, only 7 cents.
Also Brushes, Combs, Laces, Hair and Waterfall Nets, Colognes, Extracts, Trimmings, and Notions, in great variety, always at less than regular prices. 1t

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL Cloths, Matting, and Window Shades.
V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,
N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets,
Will open this morning, from auction, Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at $1, $1·25, $1·37, $1·50, $1·62, $1·75, $1·87 and $2.
Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 75c.
Hemp Carpets, 50c.
Rag Carpets, 87c.
Entry and Stair Carpets, 75c. to $1·00.
Floor Oil Cloths, 75c. to $1.
Gilt Bordered Window Shades, $1·50 to $5.
White and Red Check Matting, 50 and 62c.
Buff and Green Shading, &c.
CHEAP DRY GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.
Muslins in great variety from 25 to 50 cents; Wide Sheeting and Pillow Muslins, 62c. to $1·37; New York Mills Muslins, 75c.
Table Linens, $1 to $1·75.
Napkins, 31 to 50 cents.
Crash, 16 to 20 cents.
Table Covers, $2 to $3·50.
Alpacas, all colors, 37 to 87c.; Black and Wool Delaines, 50 to 87 cents.
Summer Shawls, $3·00 to $6.
Flannels, 45c to $1; Lawns, 40c.; Coats' Spool Cotton, 14 cents; Skirt Braid, Scents; Pins, 5c.; Hooks and Eyes, 3 cents. Ladies' and Gents' Cotton Stockings, 18 to 50c.
Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. jy9-6t

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CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.
Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·00.
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SMITH & JACOBS,
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1024 CHESNUT STREET.
The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those about LEAVING it for "Watering Places," or "the Country," is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.
An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and fancy Plaid, Striped, and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT RETAIL VALUE.
100 Printed Linen Cambric Dresses.
100 pieces Puffed, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.
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EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,
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CLOAKS, COATS, AND MANTILLAS.—Ladies wishing to dress well and economically, will find it to their advantage to visit the Mammoth Cloak and Mantilla Emporium of Mrs. HENRY, Nos. 38 and 40 N. NINTH Street, below Arch, where are to be had all the latest Paris and London styles at prices that will ensure their immediate disposal.
N. B.—A handsome assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wrappers, Shawls, and Lace Mantillas.
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The most complete assortment of Ladies, Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
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Political Campaign Clubs fitted out with Lanterns, Badges, Banners, and Flags, at reasonable rates.

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Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

MILITARY PROSPECTS AND GOLD OPERATION—"GO IT BLIND" THE RAGE.

From the Times.

Were William street the criterion, we should say that the Northern mind had lost its power of foresight. The doings there are just such as might be expected of men as blind as bats to what may happen next month or next week—of bipeds who have somehow lost the great attribute of humanity, the "large discourse looking before and after."

It is the fact of war, and nothing else, that produces the inordinate price of gold. Nobody doubts that. Even if it be conceded that the finances have been mismanaged, yet it cannot be supposed that there has been anything in this mismanagement which would keep gold at its present enormous figure, were the war to end to-morrow in the triumph of the Government. The tariff and the direct taxation now established—yielding at least four hundred millions annually—are, indisputably, within the enduring power of the people, and, were there no further war expenditures, would at once place the national debt in the way of speedy extinguishment. The national credit and the national currency would straightway command implicit confidence, and the extreme preference now given for gold would cease. It is the continuance of the war that is the great primary cause of the high price of gold, and of all high prices. The primary financial question then is:—*How long the war is likely to continue?* In other words, the price of gold ought to be primarily determined by the military prospects.

But the fact is that it is not so determined to any appreciable extent. Successes achieved have an effect; successes in course of achievement have none. Show ever so conclusively that a momentous military event will, in all human probability, soon be consummated, and it will have no effect on the price of gold; but when the event actually comes the effect is most signal.

Let us take the siege of Vicksburg as an illustration. The news that General Grant had landed successfully at Grand Gulf, which reached here May 9th, made no impression on the gold market. The price stood firm at 150. On the 15th came the intelligence that the army was safely encamped on the Big Black. Gold did not budge a hair's breadth. On the 20th news arrived of the capture of Jackson, at which it receded to 149⅞.

On the 24th we had official intelligence of the capture of Haines' Bluff, and of all the outworks of Vicksburg. This put gold back only to 148⅞. On the 28th news came that the city was completely invested, and this sent gold to 143⅞. From the time that investment was commenced, it was absolutely certain to every military mind in the country that Vicksburg must fall. The enemy could not possibly relieve it, and it was known that the place had but limited supplies.

Notwithstanding this, gold again began to rise. The mere fact that Grant's army remained quiet was taken as a proof that he was effecting nothing. Within a week it was at 147¼. It fluctuated between that point and 143 until the 16th of June, when the news came of Lee's advance northward. That movement, formidable as it was, would legitimately have increased the price of gold, and yet, on the last day of the month, it stood at 147. The battle of Gettysburgh sent it down to 138; the first reports of the capture of Vicksburg to 133, and the confirmatory official reports to 123.

Such was the impression made by the event, when it was fully verified, that even as late as August 25th, seven weeks after it had taken place, gold was at 122. But if the fall of Vicksburg itself produced that effect, there is no good reason why it should not have begun to manifest itself from the beginning of the investment of the city, which made the fall a certainty. It would have done so but for an irrational propensity in William street to ignore the future, and to judge only with reference to the accomplished events of the day.

The progress of the war, instead of curing this folly by experience, has only increased it. When Grant and Sherman commenced their great movements upon Richmond and Atlanta, on the first week of May, gold was one hundred and seventy-two. Now that Grant has gained a position which gives him as positive an assurance of the early fall of Richmond as he ever had of the early fall of Vicksburg, and now that Sherman, too has got possession of the last stronghold this side of Atlanta, and made his quick capture of the place a certainty, gold is sold at *two hundred and sixty-nine*—nearly three fifths higher.

It is impossible to ascribe this enormous increase to any unfavorable military operations elsewhere, for none have occurred. Outside of these two great movements, the situation remains as it was. Nor can it be imputed to any legislation injurious as to the finances. On the contrary, the financial measures adopted by Congress are far more advantageous to the National Treasury than was generally expected. Nor can it be owing to any new disposition of the foreign Powers in favor of the Jeff. Davis Government.

The purpose of these Powers to maintain a strict neutrality is stronger than ever. The question of detaining the Rebel rams has been permanently settled within that time against the Rebels, and the power they had on the ocean has been reduced to almost nothing by the destruction of the *Alabama*. It is impossible to attribute this rise of gold to any increased likelihood, from any point of view, that the war will terminate against the Government.

There is not a military mind in the North which does not recognize that the military situation has been vastly improved within the last two months, and which does not regard the early fall of Richmond and Atlanta as certain as any future events can be. And yet the financial mind of the North, if William street is its organ, is stone blind to any such coming results. The first notice it will take of those events will be *after* their occurrence! and then it will manifest itself in a sudden revulsion of prices which will throw all business into a paroxysm.

This is all senseless. Sound business principles require that business should be regulated quite as much by what is going to happen as by what has happened. No legitimate business is ever conducted otherwise. Of course, it is easy enough to account for this disregard of the future in the present case. It comes from the disposition of every man trading in gold to believe that he individually can make shift to save himself on the very verge of any event that may happen, and manage to make the losses fall upon others.

The sharper ones, adepts in the quickest turns, perhaps have some reason to think this. But [illegible] losses must fall somewhere, and the ma[illegible] will learn it to their cost. The victims merit our commiseration. But it is a pity the credit of the Government should in the [illegible]ntime so suffer, because of the swarms of [illegible]s that live only in the atmosphere of to-day.

OLD VIRGINIA!

[illegible] the Tribune.

The Rebel Legislature of Virginia has just [illegible]ed an address to the soldiers of that State in [illegible] Rebel armies, whereinto nearly every male [illegible]pable of bearing arms has been ruthlessly con[illegible]pted and compelled to serve indefinitely, [illegible]der penalty of being instantly shot. Many of [illegible]em very naturally demur to this; wherefore [illegible]e Legislature seek to persuade them that it is right. They talk after this fashion:—

> [illegible]t was at this critical juncture of our history, in [illegible]vember, 1860, that Abraham Lincoln was chosen [illegible]sident of the United States. He was an obscure [illegible]n, but little known at the South, whose life was a [illegible]ckered book, from which texts of various and conflicting significance could be drawn, to puzzle public [illegible]eculations. But there was one text graven on the [illegible]es of this book that admitted of but one reading. [illegible] Lincoln was the author of that hideous sentiment [illegible] the States of the Union could not remain [illegible]t free and part slave States—*that they must be wholly [illegible]e or wholly slave.* And as the Southern States had [illegible]er evinced a desire or design to impose their institutions on the free States, it followed, as of logical sequence, [illegible] Mr. Lincoln thought the free States were bound, by [illegible]anifest destiny, to crush out the slavery institution in [illegible] South. This shocking sentiment, which could only be [illegible]e practical through seas of blood, endeared Mr. Lincoln to a people already educated to that cruel issue."

[illegible]r. Lincoln was designated by the people for [illegible]sident in 1860—not '59—but this blunder of [illegible] Solons is a trifle in view of their deliberate [illegible]ehoods. Not only did Mr. Lincoln formally [illegible] solemnly disclaim and repel, in the very [illegible]et of his Inaugural, any such purpose as is imputed to him; but the Republicans in [illegible]ress offered to amend the Constitution so as [illegible]nder it impossible that the Free States should [illegible]sh out" slavery; and this amendment [illegible]ally passed either House by a two-thirds [illegible]ultaneously, in the "Peace Conference" or [illegible]ress, presided over by John Tyler, Mr. Amos [illegible], of New Hampshire, moved a proposition [illegible]rting that neither Congress nor any other [illegible]h of the Federal Government has any [illegible] "to interfere in any manner with slavery [illegible] of the States," and that no party contem[illegible] a violation of the Constitution in this [illegible]—which was voted down by 11 States to 9 [illegible] *Slave State represented* being in the ma[illegible] against all the thoroughly Republican [illegible] The testimony to this effect is so varied and abundant that those Virginians must know that their charge is false.

They proceed to assert that—

> "We shall not delay to expose the shallow artifice by which he wantonly *drew from the South the first fire at Sumter*, and thus covered over his purposes with the deceptive semblance of defensive war. We desire to trace this flood of wickedness to its truthful source, and to present its real authors in unveiled deformity to the execration of mankind. This proclamation of President Lincoln was the declaration of war by the Executive of the Federal Government, without the sanction of Congress."

These gentlemen have short memories. A "Southern History of the War," by their eminent fellow Virginian and fellow traitor, Edward A. Pollard, will suffice to expose their deception. Mr. Pollard sums up the martial doings of the Confederates, before Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated, as follows:—

> "On the incoming of the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, on the 4th of March, the rival Government of the South had perfected its organization; the separation had been widened and envenomed by the ambidexterity and perfidy of President Buchanan. The Southern people, however, still hoped for the peaceful accomplishment of their independence, and deplored war between the two sections, as a policy detrimental to the civilized world. The revolution, in the meantime, had rapidly gathered strength, not only in moral power, but in the means of war and munitions of defense. Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney had been captured by the South Carolina troops; Fort Pulaski, the defense of Savannah, had been taken; the arsenal at Mount Vernon, Alabama, with twenty thousand stand of arms, had been seized by the Alabama troops; Fort Morgan, in Mobile Bay, had been taken; Forts Jackson, St. Philip, and Pike, near New Orleans, had been captured by the Louisiana troops; the New Orleans Mint and Custom House had been taken; the Little Rock Arsenal had been seized by the Arkansas troops, though Arkansas had refused to secede; and on the 16th of February, General Twiggs had transferred the public property in Texas to the State authorities."

Such, as we prove by incontestable Rebel authority, were among the events *preceding* Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. Six weeks thereafter, Fort Sumter, under deliberate and repeated orders from the Confederate War office, was bombarded, reduced, and captured by Confederate cannon; and Mr. Jeff. Davis's Secretary of War thereupon proclaimed, in a public harangue at Montgomery, that they would have Washington city within a month. All this preceded President Lincoln's Proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand volunteers.

Now, then, let us suppose that some other power besides the Confederate had invested, bombarded, and reduced Fort Sumter exactly as the Confederate did, and had thereupon proclaimed its determination to do the same with Washington city forthwith, would the Virginia magnates have expected the President to await the assembling of Congress (not yet chosen) before calling out a force to resist that of the enemy? Suppose the Free-State men of Kansas had driven out the Federal forces in 1856-8, would they have expected the President to await a declaration of war by Congress before striking back? Is it not plain that these gentlemen proceed upon the assumption that the slaveholding aristocracy of the South are the natural superiors of the people of the North, and as such entitled to do to us as they would allow neither us nor any other people to do to them? And this is just the conceit that will have to be thrashed out of them before there can be any lasting peace between us.

A VISIT TO WINDERMERE, RYDAL, AND DERWENTWATER.

A friend allows us to publish the following extract from a letter giving an account of a recent visit to the well-known English lake district:—

SCOTLAND, May 20, 1864.—I told you about Chester, but that was only the beginning of something that grew more and more beautiful at each step. On Tuesday morning we left Liverpool, and went by rail to Windermere. I don't think you ever visited the English lakes, but they are very beautiful and very rich in all sorts of poetical associations. We stayed at Browner's, a mile from Windermere, directly upon the lake. The hotel is an old-fashioned rambling English house, built of stone.

We had a little parlor overlooking the lake, and at five o'clock we enjoyed our dinner of mutton and salmon-trout as much as one would think it right or possible to enjoy creature comforts. After dinner we went out on the lake in a little boat, with crimson cushions and a carpeted floor, and for two hours we rowed over the water, watching the mountains and the sunset, and the wonderful greenness and beauty of the islands and the shore, until the twilight began to darken.

Then we took a walk to the top of a little hill, where we had a charming view. By this time it was nearly ten o'clock, and still it was not dark. The twilight here is so long that night and morning seem almost to meet. We go to bed before it is perfectly dark, and before one seems to have slept at all the light comes breaking in at the windows, and destroys entirely the pleasure of a morning nap.

Wednesday morning we left in a tiny little steamer for Ambleside, seven miles distant. The air was delicious, the scenery charming, and we had the entire steamer to ourselves. We passed many handsome villas, and saw "Dove's Nest," the cottage where Mrs. Hemans lived. At Ambleside we engaged what is called a car to carry us to Keswick, seventeen miles distant. This car is a two-wheeled affair for one horse, the seats run sideways, and there is a little raised iron seat for the driver. It just held our small baggage and our two selves, and we thought it was a very jolly and grand style of riding. I don't think I ever had a nicer day. The scenery through the mountains and lakes was charming, and besides that we saw so many interesting places.

Harriet Martineau lives at Ambleside, and we saw her cottage. Then we drove to Rydal Mount and saw Wordsworth's house, and got a peep over the fence into his garden. Behind the house, from a hill, we saw the same beautiful view which he so often described. Then, as we rode on, we got down from our cart and clambered up on a high rock overlooking Rydal Lake, where Wordsworth used to lie and dream out his poems, I suppose. After that we passed the cottage where Hartley Coleridge lived and died in 1849. Then we saw a tiny plain little cottage where De Quincey and Wordsworth lived together at one time, and where Walter Scott visited, and we took a drink of beer at the "White Swan Inn," where Sir Walter used to go for his daily potion, because Wordsworth lived too plainly to suit his tastes.

Then we come to Grassmere, and here in the old churchyard we stood by the plain black slab which marks the grave of Wordsworth and his beautiful wife. It bears no inscription but the name and date of the death of each. Behind these Hartley Coleridge lies. From Grassmere we went on to Keswick. Here we saw Greta Hall, Southey's old home, and went into the old church, where is a handsome monument to Southey, with an inscription by Wordsworth. The old grey-haired sexton knew both poets, and went to school with Coleridge. He talked very interestingly about them, notwithstanding his broken voice and want of teeth. At last he took us to the vestry, and asked us to write down our names, and when he saw New York, "Ah! ah!" he said, "and how about the war? They are going to beat you, the Confederates, and the Irish won't fight for you."

"Beat us," replied ——; "we will not only beat them, but we would beat France and England, if they come." So as we walked down the aisle the old man fairly trembled with excitement, and he declared that England alone could never be beaten by any nation.

We did not stay exactly in Keswick, but a mile beyond, at a fine hotel, with a garden behind, and beyond a narrow foot-path leading to the Derwentwater Lake. This is smaller, but far more grand than the Windermere Lake, with high mountains in the distance and the town of Keswick nestling in the valley.

At 7 o'clock we went out in a boat, and rowed, I should think, more than eight miles, making the circuit of the lake. The sun set behind the hills, and the whole water was like a sheet of gold. At 9 o'clock the sky was still bright and the water still colored. At last the moon was able to make a little impression, and we rowed home with the moonlight following in our wake. Yesterday morning we mounted another jolting car and rode over the hills to Penrith, the nearest railway station, and after waiting at the depot an hour-and-a-half we were off for ——.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL Church—Rev. A. S. FISKE, Chaplain of the 4th Minnesota Regiment, and Superintendent of Freedmen in the Mississippi Valley, will preach at CONCERT HALL to-morrow, at 10½ A. M., and 8 P. M. 1t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF SECOND AND THIRD Streets Passenger Railway Company, FRANKFORD road, below Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia, July 8, 1864.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed from the 9th to the 18th instant.
E. A. LESLEY, Treasurer.
jy9-2t

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD and Southwark Philadelphia City Passenger Railroad Company, BEEKS Street, below Fourth.—Philadelphia, July 8, 1864.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, clear of all taxes, on and after the 18th inst.
The Transfer Books will be closed until 18th inst.
jy7-4t CHARLES R. ABBOTT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF the Rock Oil Company of Pennsylvania, No. 409 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1864.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 20th of July, free of State tax.
The books of the Company will be closed on the 15th instant, at 3 P. M., and opened on the 21st.
jy7-thstu5t JOHN F. GRAFF, Treasurer.

A MEETING OF THE DELEGATES from the Ward Bounty Fund Committees will be held on SATURDAY EVENING Next, July 9, in District Court Room No. 2, at 8 o'clock. A general attendance is requested.
jy8-2t DANIEL STEINMETZ, President.

COMMITTEE ON CARRIAGES, GREAT CENTRAL FAIR.—Respectfully acknowledge the receipt of the following subscriptions in cash and proceeds of sales of merchandise contributed to this Committee:—

New Jersey Department, per General Robertson, Chairman		$825 00
Blanchard & Bro., Newark, N. J.		153 99
C. N. Lockwood & Co.,	do.	25 00
Moses Bigelow,	do.	25 00
Sengel & Son,	do.	25 00
J. M. Cox & Bro., Middletown, Del.		178 00
Carswell & Vandenbraak, Wilmington, Del.		25 20
Samuel Mowry, Greeneville, Conn.		60 00
A. B. Landis and others, Mount Joy, Pa.		225 00
J. D. Heritage, Bustleton, Pa.		90 00
James Laws, Holmesburg, Pa.		60 00
S. B. Cox and others, Lancaster, Pa.		18 50
Transue, Buss & Co., Bethlehem, Pa.		15 00
Brewers' and Maltsters' Association of Penna.		375 00
Beckhaus & Allgaier, Philadelphia		200 00
J. George Lefler	do.	200 00
A. M. Herkness,	do.	100 00
S. W. Jacobs,	do.	350 00
George Dodd & Son,	do.	300 00
G. W. Watson & Co.,	do.	275 00
Edward Lane,	do.	200 00
Wm. D. Rogers,	do.	100 00
H. G. Headrick,	do.	50 00
Pfaff & Kroll,	do.	50 00
G. Wenzler,	do.	50 00
C. M. Foulke,	do.	30 00
D. M. Lane,	do.	25 00
J. S. Lane,	do.	20 00
Alfred Rahl,	do.	12 00
Mathias Shoemaker,	do.	10 00
John G. Davis,	do.	22 00
W H Pearce,	do.	51 20
W. F. P.,	do.	20 00
Jesse Lee,	do.	25 00
William Jack,	do.	25 00
A. E. B.,	do.	10 00
C. J. & J. M. R.,	do.	10 00
J. H. Coxe,	do.	10 00
Scheerer & Dihr,	do.	10 00
William Carruthers,	do.	10 00
J. Chestnut	do.	5 00
J. Cline,	do.	5 00
Morris Stroud,	do.	5 00
James Coon,	do.	2 50
P. Fresse,	do.	1 00
Exhibition of Washington Coach		21 95
		$4419 14

WM. D. ROGERS, Chairman.
Philadelphia, July 8, 1864. 1t

NOTICE.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Will transact Business at their
NEW BANKING HOUSE,
CORNER OF
CHESNUT AND FRANKLIN STREETS,
(North side of Chesnut, west of Third.)
ON AND AFTER
Tuesday, the 5th instant.
MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr.,
jy6-6t Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER SUBSTITUTE COMMITTEE, S. E. corner WALNUT and SIXTH Streets, July 6, 1864.

The Citizens' Volunteer Substitute Committee propose to assist in raising troops by aiding citizens in procuring substitutes and facilitating the payment of bounties, in the following manner:—

Enrolled citizens who desire to furnish substitutes in advance of the draft will pay the sum of four hundred dollars to the Treasurer, J. G. Rosengarten, Esq., S. E. corner Sixth and Walnut streets, receiving his acknowledgment that the money will be returned if a certificate of exemption is not procured, and giving to him a power of attorney, duly stamped, to collect the city bounty for the benefit of the substitute. The names of applicants will be registered in the order of their application, and certificates of exemption will be procured and furnished in that order. As soon as the certificate is obtained, the principal will be notified through the Post Office that it is ready for delivery on return of the Treasurer's receipt, when the duty of the Committee will cease.

The Committee has official assurance that the certificates which it will procure will exempt the principals for the term specified.

The Committee will also endeavor to procure representative recruits for citizens not enrolled, on payment of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS.

DANIEL STEINMETZ, Chairman.
J. I. CLARK HARE,
JOHN THOMPSON,
CLEMENT B. PENROSE,
J. G. ROSENGARTEN, Treasurer.
jy7-6t HENRY C. LEA, Secretary.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.—THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, AT FRANKFORD,

Would give notice that, having effected an arrangement with the INDEPENDENT TELEGRAPH LINE,

A telegraph office is now open at the Bank, for the accommodation of the public, connecting Frankford with all telegraphic points EAST, WEST, NORTH, AND SOUTH.

Philadelphia messages sent and received at a rate so low that persons valuing time and money will find telegraphing cheaper than any other method of despatch.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier.
[jy7-6t]

OFFICES.

No. 418 Chesnut street,	No. 9 S. Third street,
No. 204 Walnut street,	Merchants' Exchange,
Merchants' Hotel,	Second National Bank.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the Stockholders in the Fairmount Passenger Railway Company, that the books are now open for subscription for a portion of the stock of that Company, and also of the Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Railroad Company, in pursuance of the resolutions of the Stockholders and Board of Directors heretofore adopted. Those who wish to subscribe will call at the office of E. V. MAITLAND & CO., No. 15 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, with their certificates, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., on or before the 16th day of July, 1864, where full information will be given, and subscriptions will be received by the undersigned. The books will be closed and no subscriptions received after the 16th day of July, 1864.

N. B. KNEASS,
E. V. MAITLAND,
D. S. WINEBRUNNER,
jy2-stuthtt Committee of Board of Directors.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA and Gray's Ferry Passenger Railway Company, N. W. corner TWENTY-THIRD and SOUTH Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share, on the full paid shares of this Company, clear of taxes, payable on and after the 18th inst., until which time the books will be closed.

Stockholders holding the old certificates, will oblige by having the same converted prior to the 18th inst., to enable the Treasurer to credit them with their share of the dividend.

JAS. McFADDEN, Jr.,
jy8 9 11 13 16 18* Secretary.

THE EXTRA VETERAN BOUNTY Fund Commission will meet on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M., to receive applications, at No 7 Goldsmiths' Hall, LIBRARY Street, immediately in the rear of the Post Office. Families interested will please call at that hour only.

E. D. SAUNDERS, Chairman.
EDWIN GREBLE,
JONATHAN BULLOCK,
G. W. SIMONS,
jy6-4t PAUL J. FIELD.

FRENCH CREEK LUBRICATING OIL CO., Office No. 524 WALNUT Street, Room No. 12.
PHILADELPHIA, July 1st, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of one per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 15th day of July, free of State tax.

The Transfer Books will be closed until the 15th inst.
jy5-tuths t15 WM. M. SINGERLY, Secretary.

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 2 to 7 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. je7-3m

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Drs. ZACHARIE & BARNETT, Surgeon Chiropodists, No. 921 CHESNUT Street. Refer to Physicians and Surgeons of the city. jell-tf

MILITARY NOTICES.

OFFICE CITY BOUNTY COMMISSION, No. 412 PRUNE Street.—"Substitutes."—The City Bounty of two hundred and fifty dollars will be paid in cases where enrolled citizens of Philadelphia, in advance of the draft, put in three years' substitutes not liable to draft, and proper credit is given upon the quota of their districts.

If citizens not enrolled put in substitutes, the substitute is regarded as a volunteer, and on a proper evidence of his being credited is entitled to the bounty.

The opportunity is thus afforded for citizens to aid the cause, while procuring exemptions for themselves, and assisting the city to fill its quota. jy5

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL, First District, Pa.
PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1864.

The names of persons removing to or from this District will be added to or stricken from the lists of enrolment. Copies of the lists are open for public inspection, and civil officers and all citizens are invited to appear and point out errors in the lists and give such information as may aid in the correction and revision thereof. Any person enrolled may appear before the Board and claim to have his name stricken off the lists if he can show satisfactorily that he is not properly enrolled, on account of *Alienage, Non-residence, Over-age, Permanent Physical Disability.*

A compliance with the foregoing suggestions is earnestly solicited.

WM. E. LEHMAN,
je29-tf Captain and Provost Marshal.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES Marine Corps (a varied and exciting life by sea and land), three hundred able-bodied men, to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yard, and aboard United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Better compensation than the army. A ship-of-war is a comfortable home. The Marine Corps is the best equipped Corps in the service. Prize Money in abundance.

THE LOCAL BOUNTIES PAID TO RECRUITS.

For all other information apply daily at the Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce, between the hours of nine and three o'clock.

JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
my5-tf No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing
SWORDS,
AND OTHER
MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
ARE INVITED TO THE EXTENSIVE
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
OF
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO.
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth.

PRESENTATION SWORDS

Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. ja4

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE To Authorise the Opening of Carlisle, Brown, and North streets.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That Carlisle street, from Master to Jefferson street, is hereby directed, at the end of three months from the passage hereof, to be opened for public use as a highway, and the Chief Commissioner of Highways is hereby directed to give the owner or owners of said ground notice of the opening hereby ordered.

Section 2. That Brown street, from Twenty-sixth street to Pennsylvania avenue, is hereby directed, at the end of three months from the passage hereof, to be opened for public use as a highway, and the Chief Commissioner of Highways is hereby directed to give the owner or owners of said ground notice of the opening hereby ordered.

Section 3. That North street, from Broad to Fifteenth street, is hereby directed, at the end of three months from the passage hereof, to be opened for public use as a highway, and the Chief Commissioner of Highways is hereby directed to give the owner or owners of said ground notice of the opening hereby ordered.

Section 4. If the opening of said streets be resisted by the owners of the property over which they will pass, the Chief Commissioner of Highways, with one of his associates, shall enter security in such sum as the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county of Philadelphia may direct, conditioned for the payment of any damages that may be awarded to such owners of the ground taken by the opening of said streets, and the faith of the city is hereby pledged to indemnify them as sureties.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventh day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION To open Tenth street from Morris to Jackson street, in the First Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be, and he is hereby authorised and directed to give notice to the owners and occupiers of property (ground) through and over which Tenth street (laid out in the plan of the city), from Morris to Jackson street, in the First Ward, will pass, that, at the expiration of three months from the date of said notice, said street, between the limits within named, will be opened for public use, as authorized by the Seventh Section of the Act of Assembly, approved April the 21st, A. D. 1855.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
WILLIAM F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventh day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864.)

ALEXANDER HENRY,
1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION To Authorize the Opening of Forty-first and Forty-second streets, from Chesnut to Walnut street, in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be, and he is hereby authorized to give notice to the owners of property over and through which Forty-first and Forty-second streets will pass, from Chesnut to Walnut street, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, that, at the expiration of three months from the date of said notice, said streets will be required for public use.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
WILLIAM F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventh day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION To Open Twelfth street, from Passyunk road to the Parade Ground, in the Twenty sixth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, that the Chief Commissioner of Highways be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to give notice to the owners of property through which Twelfth street, from Passyunk road to the Parade Ground, in the Twenty-sixth Ward, will pass, that at the expiration of three months from the date of said notice, said street, between the limits aforesaid, will be required for public use, as authorized by the Seventh Section of the Act of Assembly, approved April 21, A. D. 1855.

ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventh day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four (A. D. 1864).

ALEXANDER HENRY,
1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL, PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1864.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 30th day of June, 1864, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES,"

is hereby published for public information.

WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN
FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain—

That the Mayor is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par on the credit of the corporation, the sum of one million dollars to provide for the erection, extension, and completion of buildings for school purposes in the First School District of Pennsylvania, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per centum per annum, shall be paid half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. The amount of said loan shall be appropriated, distributed, and apportioned for the purposes and in amounts as follows, to wit:—

Item 1. To the several school sections nine hundred and thirty-four thousand five hundred dollars, as follows:—
First Section, forty thousand dollars;
Second Section, thirty-five thousand dollars;
Third Section, thirty thousand dollars;
Fourth Section, thirty-five thousand dollars;
Fifth Section, sixty thousand dollars;
Sixth Section, thirty thousand dollars;
Seventh Section, fifty-three thousand dollars;
Eighth Section, fifty-eight thousand dollars;
Ninth Section, forty thousand dollars;
Tenth Section, twenty-five thousand dollars;
Eleventh Section, thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars;
Twelfth Section, thirty-four thousand dollars;
Thirteenth Section, thirty-eight thousand dollars;
Fourteenth Section, fifty thousand dollars;
Fifteenth Section, twenty-five thousand dollars;
Sixteenth Section, twenty thousand dollars;
Seventeenth Section, forty-five thousand dollars;
Eighteenth Section, thirty-five thousand dollars;
Nineteenth Section, twenty thousand dollars;
Twentieth Section, seventy five thousand dollars;
Twenty-first Section, twenty thousand dollars;
Twenty-second Section, eleven thousand dollars;
Twenty-third Section, fourteen thousand dollars;
Twenty-fourth Section, thirty-eight thousand dollars;
Twenty-fifth Section, twenty-three thousand dollars;
Twenty-sixth Section, three thousand dollars.

Item 2. To reimburse the City Treasury, for appropriations already made, chargeable to this loan, forty-nine thousand nine hundred and eight dollars.

Item 3. For contingencies, fifteen thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars.

Section 3. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue hereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes, to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby specially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION
TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL
FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily, for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, June 16, 1864, entitled—

"AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES;"

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. jy6-4w

CLERK'S OFFICE, COMMON COUNCIL.—Philadelphia, July 5, 1864.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 30th day of June, 1864, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE AN ADDITIONAL LOAN TO MEET THE EXPENSES INCIDENT TO THE DEFENSE OF THE CITY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES,"

is hereby published for public information.

WM. F. SMALL,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE AN ADDITIONAL LOAN
TO MEET THE EXPENSES INCIDENT TO THE DEFENSE OF THE CITY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the corporation, such sums of money as may be required by the City Treasurer, from time to time, to provide for the families of volunteers from the city of Philadelphia in the service of the United States, and for the defense of the city, not exceeding in the whole the sum of five hundred thousand dollars; for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before without the consent of holders thereof, and certificates therefor, in the usual form of such certificates of City Loans, shall be issued in such amount as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of $100, or if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars, and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue hereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates, so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of the income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund, and its accumulations, are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION
AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO PUBLISH THE ORDINANCE.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers in this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council, at a stated meeting thereof, held on the 30th day of June, 1864, entitled

"An Ordinance to Authorize an Additional Loan to meet the expenses incident to the defence of the City, and for other purposes."

And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. jy6-4w

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS, Invalids and Convalescents,
Invalids and Convalescents,
Invalids and Convalescents,
Especially
Especially
Females in Delicate Health,
Females in Delicate Health,
Females in Delicate Health,
Will find our

California Wines,	California Wines,
California Wines,	California Wines,
California Wines,	California Wines,

peculiarly valuable in all cases of languor and great prostration of strength.

Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask
Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask
Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask

Drs. McClelland, Gebhard, Samuel Jackson,
(of the Pennsylvania University),

Hering,	Berens,	Groves,	Hartshorne
Schmoele,	Williams,	Hartley,	Neidhard,
Wilson,	Tindal,	Vinal,	Fondey,
	Knorr,	Mayland,	

and other leading physicians, what they think of the medicinal virtues of California Wines! These gentlemen prescribe our brands, and assure us of the benefits patients receive from their use!

CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY,
je21-1m No. 42 S. FIFTH street, above Chesnut.

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of Character, Constitution, and Talent, with Advice on Business, Health, Education, Self-Improvement, Management, and Training of CHILDREN, Social Adaptation, &c., day and evening, by

JOHN L. CAPEN,
Phrenologist and Bookseller,
ap13-3m No. 25 S. TENTH Street, above Chesnut.

NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. HESS, BROAD Street, above Race, east side, sells the genuine EAGLE VEIN, best and purest mined. Egg and Stove sizes, $11; Large Nut, $10 per ton.

Consumers should make their purchases at once, previous to another advance. jel4-3m

PATRIOTIC MEDALS.
PATRIOTIC MEDALS.
An acceptable Offering to every Patriot.
The only correct and authorized
MEDALLION LIKENESSES
OF
PRESIDENT LINCOLN,
GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON,
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT,
GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,

Manufactured in Sterling Silver and Copper and White Metal. Sample sent by mail free of charge on receipt of 25 cents. Agents wanted.

E. SPENCER,
Box 2966 Philadelphia Post Office.
Manufactured at No. 933 ARCH Street. jy2-1m

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, June 28, 1864.

Inventors and Manufacturers of ARTIFICIAL LIMBS (arms and legs) are invited to present specimens of their Models to a Board of Medical Officers, constituted by order of the Acting Surgeon-General U. S. A., at the Medical Purveyor's Office, No. 466 BROOME Street, in this city, on or before the eleventh day of July next, with a view to the adoption of the best models.

(Signed, by order) B. A. CLEMENTS,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.,
je29-tjy11 Recorder of Board.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet.)—Magnificent Brussels, ¾ wide, $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50 and $1 75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) ¾ wide, 70, 80 and 90 cents; 5-4, 9-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets, $1 37 to $1 75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1 12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Stethlow's,) No. 147 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange.
jy7-3m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTAblished in 1809,—Importer and Dealer in
Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors,
Choice Havana Cigars,
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces
English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
ja28 ly JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER. ja4-tf

GUM-ELASTIC CRUTCHES, GUM-ELASTIC

CRUTCHES!—These Crutches have a Gum Tube across the top, making a soft and elastic support to the arm, and enabling the wearer to walk with more comfort than can be derived from any other crutch. The tops are so made as to be applied to any crutch. Patented December, 1863.

J. HARTMAN,
ap19-3m No. 117 S. SECOND Street, below Chesnut.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c. my25-1y

TRUSSES, BRACES, &c., skilfully adjusted by C. H. NEEDLES, cor. of TWELFTH and RACE Streets. Ladies' Department for same, conducted by ladies, TWELFTH Street, first door below Race. The most complete and varied stock on hand, consisting, in part, of Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Belts, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Syringes, Articles for Nursery, Sick Room, &c. ja9-3m

THE ARTIFICIAL HAND.
H. A. GILDEA,
Inventor and Manufacturer of the
ARTIFICIAL ARM,
Approved and adopted
BY THE
SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
for Soldiers,
Has permanently located his Office and Factory at No. 312 S. FOURTH Street, six doors below Spruce, Philada.
je 20-3m

GROVER & BAKER'S
FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
ap28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE,
Elliptic Sewing Machine,
The Grover & Baker sewing Machine,
The Singer do.

And all the principal Sewing Machines. All furnished from their principal offices.

Also, all kinds of Second-Hand Machines, for Sale and Repaired at the new office of

LEAVENS & FAULKNER,
No. 106 N. EIGHTH Street,
(Over ten years with Singer & Co.)
Ladies taught to operate. jel4-3m

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE IN PIANOS.

MEYER'S IMPROVED OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.

Acknowledged by the leading artists and indorsed by the Musical Public to be the finest Pianos in America.

The attention of the Musical Public is called to the recent great improvement in these Piano Fortes. By a new method of construction, the greatest possible volume of tone has been obtained, without any of the sweetness and brilliancy for which these Pianos are so celebrated being lost, and which, with an Improved Touch and Action, render them Unequalled.

These Instruments received the PRIZE MEDAL at the World's Fair, held in London, as well as the Highest Awards over all competitors, from the first Fairs and Institutes in this country.

Warerooms, No. 722 ARCH Street, below Eighth,
je17-1m Philadelphia.

ESTEY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS,

Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by

E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.

Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. my19-3m

G. W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL, PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF
JEWELRY,
FINE SWORDS
AND [ja4-tf
MILITARY GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY.

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.
AGENCY FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
ja12-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

JOHN S. WILSON, IMPORTER AND dealer in WATCHES, Fine JEWELRY, and manufacturer of SILVER WARE,
No. 112 N. NINTH Street, above Arch, Philadelphia.
The highest price paid for old Silver. my7 tJy12

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.
THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY,
CALL.
All business confidential. my16-3m

H. DIXON,
No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street,
DEALER IN FANCY AND TOILET GOODS,
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
Fans, Head Dresses,
French Jewelry, Leather Goods,
Work Boxes,
Beads, &c., &c. my18-3m

BEDDING EMPORIUM,
No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street.
MATTRESSES, MATTRESSES,
of Hair, Palm, Excelsior, and Husk.
FEATHER BEDS, BOLSTERS, AND PILLOWS,
WOOD AND IRON BEDSTEADS,
SPRING BEDS AND COTS.
N. B.—Repairing and renovating attended to, with care and despatch. No. 9 S. SEVENTH street. ja8-3m

FINANCIAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO THE
HOLDERS
OF THE
Small 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes.

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
OF THE DENOMINATIONS OF
50's AND 100's,
CAN NOW BE CONVERTED IN
BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1881,
OF THE SAME DENOMINATION.

For information, apply at the office of
JAY COOKE & CO.,
jy7-1m] BANKERS,
No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
ja27-1y No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

CITY SIXES,
FREE FROM TAXATION,
FOR SALE
IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
jy7-10t DREXEL & CO.

HEWES & RAHM,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 53 S. THIRD STREET.
DEALERS IN
SPECIE, BANK NOTES, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Collections promptly made. ap30-tf

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
fe8-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh12

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,
[illegible]
[illegible] GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
[illegible]
BOUGHT AND [illegible] COMMISSION.

NEW LOAN. [illegible] LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in COIN or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

SEVENTH
NATIONAL BANK,
No. 216 MARKET STREET,
(CORNER OF STRAWBERRY.)

Capital $125,000.
To be Increased to $500,000.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY G. MORRIS, of Morris, Tasker & Co., Pascal Iron Works, Fifth and Tasker sts.
CHARLES S. CLOSE, of Close & Nesbit, Builders, No. 331 Reed street.
JAMES M. PRESTON, Manufacturer of Woolen Goods, Manayunk.
J. A. WATERS, of J. A. Waters & Co., Wholesale Grocers, No. 123 Market street.
S. B. COUGHLIN, Real Estate, No. 602 N. Thirteenth street.
WM. P. CLYDE, Agent Philad'a and New York Express S. B. Co., No. 14 S. Delaware Ave.
GEORGE W. HILL, Manufacturer of Carpetings, No. 126 N. Third street.
J. W. SOUDER, Wholesale Boots and Shoes, No. 509 Market street.
J. Z. DEHAVEN, Importer of Wines, Brandies, &c., Nos. 30 and 32 S. Delaware Avenue.

This Bank having been duly authorized to commence business under the National Currency Act, is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS, make Collections, and transact a General BANKING BUSINESS.

Discount days on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

J. Z. DEHAVEN, President.
E. S. HALL, Cashier.
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1864. je30-1m

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED Horses.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below:—
LEBANON, Pa., THURSDAY, July 14, 1864.
READING, Pa., THURSDAY, July 21, 1864.
HARRISBURG, Pa., THURSDAY, July 28, 1864.
ALTOONA, Pa., THURSDAY, August 4, 1864.
WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., THURSDAY, August 11, 1864.
TWO HUNDRED (200) CAVALRY HORSES at each place.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.
Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster
jy9-20t Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERal's Office.
PHILADELPHIA, July 9, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 12th of July, 1864, for the delivery at the United States Storehouse, HANOVER STREET WHARF, of the following LUMBER:—

30,000 feet of Coffin Boards, ⅞ inches, planed on one side.

20,000 feet of Ceiling Boards, ¾ inches, planed on one side.

3,000 feet of Panel Boards, 1 inch, planed on one side.

All of the above described to be good merchantable Lumber, subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.

All of the Lumber to be delivered within fifteen days from date of contract.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures are to be appended to the guarantee.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, the quantity of each kind bid for, and for further information will call at the office, No. 1139 GIRARD Street.

By order of Colonel George H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

GEORGE R. ORME,
jy9-3t Captain and A. Q. M.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, Office S. W. corner of WALNUT and FIFTH Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1864.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of the 11th instant, for the construction of a Brick Sewer, of two feet six inches in diameter, on the line of Wallace street, from Eighteenth to Nineteenth street, with a cast iron inlet at the northeast corner of Nineteenth and Wallace streets, and a manhole near Nineteenth street. The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer, to the amount of seventy-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street, as so much cash paid.

All bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the proposals offered, at the time and place above noted.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, *which will be strictly adhered to.*

The lowest bidder to come forward within three days after the opening of said proposals, or their bids will be considered withdrawn.

No bids will be received unless a bond is given agreeably to the Ordinance, approved May 25, 1860.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
jy7-thstu3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1864.
PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.

Sealed Proposals are invited until the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with Two Thousand (2000) Barrels of Flour.

The proposals will be for what is known at this Depot as Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and bids will be entertained for any quantity less than the whole.

Bids must be in duplicate, and for each grade on separate sheets of paper.

The delivery of the Flour to commence within five days from the opening of the bids, and in such quantities, daily, as the Government may direct; delivered at the Government Warehouse in Georgetown, at the wharves or railroad depot in Washington, D. C.

The delivery of all Flour awarded to be completed within twenty days from the opening of the bids.

Payment will be made in certificates of indebtedness, or such other funds as the Government may have for disbursement.

The usual Government inspection will be made just before the Flour is received, and none will be accepted which is not fresh ground.

An oath of allegiance must accompany the bid of each bidder, who has not the oath on file in this office, and no bid will be entertained from parties who have previously failed to comply with their bids, or from bidders not present to respond.

Government reserves the right to reject any bid for any cause. Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, at No. 223 G street, endorsed, "Proposals for Flour."

jy8-5t S. C. GREENE, Captain and C. S. V.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERal's Office.
PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, for constructing Military Barracks for the use of the United States upon a lot of land, containing about 37 acres, the property of Mr. Joseph Kirkner, and situated on the west bank of the Schuylkill river, a short distance below Spring Mill.

Plans and specifications of the buildings and their appurtenances can be seen at the office of John McArthur, Jr., Architect, where any further information required will be given.

Bidders must state the shortest time required to complete the work.

Ample security will be required, and no bid received from a defaulting contractor.

By order of Colonel G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster General.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
jy6-6t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE,
PUT UP AT
WILTBERGER'S
DRUG STORE,
No. 233 N. SECOND Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Will [illegible] more water than four times the same quantity of ordinary [illegible].

The [illegible] require a stamp.

[illegible] Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

It is retailed at the same price as the [illegible] Inferior Articles. [illegible]

HENRY APPL[illegible]
GAUGER AND COOPER,
No. 205 S. WATER Street,
Below Walnut street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Imitation Brandy and Wine Casks, and all kinds of Work made of Old and New Stuff always on hand or made to order.

COAL PACKED IN HOGSHEADS FOR SHIPPING.

All kinds of Trimming punctually attended to. jy1-1m

IMPORTED WINES,
BRANDIES, ETC.

The subscriber informs the public that he is disposing of his large and well selected stock of

OLD BRANDY, GIN, PORT WINE, SHERRY AND MADEIRA WINES,

At wholesale prices. These are from the old stock on hand. Purchasers wishing a superior article for private use would do well to call at

HENRY HUDDY'S
Wholesale Wine and Liquor Store,
No. 145 N. SECOND Street, below Race,
jy8-1m Philadelphia.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, &c.,
Matches and Blacking,
No. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
(First street above Second, between Market and Chesnut)
my23-2m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW COMPANIES FORMING CAN BE supplied with
CERTIFICATES OF STOCK,
TRANSFER BOOKS,
STOCK LEDGERS,
CHECKS, NOTES, DRAFTS,
And every variety of Account Books and Stationery, on reasonable terms, at
WILLIAM MANN'S,
Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer,
No. 43 S. FOURTH Street,
ap22-3m Philadelphia.

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS,
For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences.
Manufactured by the
UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
JAMES P. WOOD,
No. 41 S. FOURTH Street.
mh29-6m B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, RAILROAD COMPANIES, &c.,
Will find it to their interest to order from the undersigned.
BLANK BOOKS,
PAPER, AND STATIONERY,
All kinds for Business, Professional, and Private use.
For sale at moderate prices by
WILLIAM MANN,
Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer,
No. 43 S. FOURTH Street,
ap22-3m Philadelphia.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition," for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
mh11-tf Delaware avenue, above Laurel Street.

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1864.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

For The Evening Telegraph.

FORESHADOWED DOOM.

June 19, A. D., 1864.

Ye nations, mark that omen, and be wise,
By special Providence so near ye wrought,
Presaging, tho' unwillingly ye're taught,
How struggling Freedom lives, how Slavery dies!
While calmly Winslow from the *Kearsarge* eyes
The glutted pirate swinging from his moor,
The conflict bursts in fiery circling tour.
The buoyant sea salutes propitious skies!
The mystic seven—our natal years of strife—
The circuit marks to reconfirm our life.
Then, lo! the avenging waves rejoicing sweep
The Rebel's ark and sword to darkness deep!
"Oh! save," the sinking parricide outcries,
And "friendly" Albion to his rescue flies.

D. W.

THE DRAMA.

THEATRICAL BENEFITS EXPOSED.

The compiler of an accurate theatrical almanac for this latitude and longitude would place opposite the first two weeks of June this phrase:—"Regular benefits are now in season;" and opposite the last two weeks this phrase:—"About this time look out for complimentary benefits." Then at the first of July, the legitimate managers close their theatres or sublet them to itinerant "stars" and other strolling players.

There is a distinction, it will be observed, between regular and complimentary benefits. Regular benefits are those agreed upon between a manager and his actors as part of the actors' salary, and are stipulated in the engagement, whether it be verbal or written. Complimentary benefits are extra performances, with which managers usually have nothing to do, given by actors to themselves or to each other. Benevolent benefits, the proceeds of which are devoted to charitable societies, poor widows, and the like, form a distinct class, are not strictly theatrical, and do not, therefore, come within the province of this article.

A regular theatrical benefit is a mild sort of swindle upon the public and upon the actors. The manager engages to pay the actor so many dollars a week and a benefit. The benefit is described as "half clear," "one-third clear," "half after expenses," and so on, as the case may be, the words "half," "third," etc., expressing what share the actor is to receive. Stars only get "clear" benefits, and few of them get more than "one-third clear." The ordinary run of actors are content with half the receipts of the house after deducting all the expenses. It is not unusual for stars to announce their benefits when they do not receive a single cent more of the money taken in on that night than on any other night of their season.

This brief explanation will enable the reader to understand the regular benefit swindle. The public go to the theatre on the benefit night of John Jones, whom we will suppose to be a favorite actor in a stock company. We will assume that the night is clear and the house crowded. The receipts will then be about $900. Of this sum the manager pockets $400 for expenses and $250 for his half of the profits. Then John Jones pockets the other $250 for his benefit. We call this a mild swindle upon the public, because they innocently suppose that Mr. Jones gets all the money, and take some pains to be present on that account. Instead of this, Jones only gets a *modicum* of the receipts, and the manager, for whom the deluded public care nothing, is benefited to an equal amount.

But here it will probably be remarked that, after all, Jones is not so very badly off, since $250 is quite a nice little sum to receive for one night's work. This is precisely the mistake which managers love to foster. Mr. Jones does not receive $250 for one night's work; it is part of his pay for a whole season's work. Instead of giving him so many dollars a week more salary, the manager cuts down the salary and gives him a benefit. Perhaps the benefit night is rainy, and then Jones realizes nothing. Under ordinary circumstances he realizes very little. Sometimes he makes a great hit, but very seldom. But by the terms of the contract the manager always has his expenses paid first, and so he loses nothing. Indeed, he gains all the surplus salary which he would have been obliged to pay during the season had not the benefit been agreed upon. In general, the profits which managers make out of benefit nights exceed the average profits of the other nights of the season.

What would be said if any other business were to adopt this benefit idea? Imagine one of the leading dailies announcing that "The proceeds of the sales of this paper to-day will be for the benefit of Mr. Smith, night editor." Imagine our merchants accepting the idea and advertising, "Great sales of dry goods this day only, for the benefit of Mr. Snooks, head clerk." This would be absurd, and people would laugh it down. They would frown it down, in fact, if they understood that the papers or the merchants had reduced the salaries of their employees on the ground that these benefit sales would make up the deficiency.

But this unbusinesslike custom would be no more absurd in a newspaper office than it is in Wallack's Theatre. It really is only a time-honored device to delude the public into paying an actor the money which the manager ought to pay; and the sooner it is discontinued, with all its eleemosynary accompaniments, the sooner will theatrical management be regarded as a regular, legitimate business, instead of a mere speculation.

Complimentary benefits are even still more absurd. They are usually arranged between actors who have hosts of friends; and you will notice that the same actors may be seen at almost all of them. It is the mutual admiration style of things:—"You play for my benefit and I'll play for yours." To get up a complimentary benefit nothing is required but plenty of impudence and some credit with the printers. The impudence is necessary to start the affair; the credit to secure the posters and advertisements. A few actors meet and arrange these preliminaries. Then the advertisements appear and the tickets are printed. Every friend of those concerned is, of course, found to take tickets, the number being in proportion to his intimacy. Every bar-room frequented by actors becomes a ticket-office. The critics are appealed to and liberally treated, if accessible to that kind of influence. As critics always write kindly notices of benefits and never go to criticise them, there is not much difficulty upon that point. The night at length arrives. The plays hastily rehearsed are as hastily rattled off. The beneficiary delivers a speech written for him by some friend. There are unlimited carousals behind the scenes, and the profits, if any, are divided among the originators of the scheme.

This general description will apply, with slight variations, to all benefits of this class. The musicians of our theatres seldom volunteer for anybody or anything. An actor who has received more benefits than almost any one else in the profession, informs us that never have the musicians honored him with a testimonial, except upon one occasion, and then he had practically doubled their yearly receipts. Sometimes gifts are presented to the beneficiary at these complimentary benefits. It may be accepted as a rule, with few exceptions, that these presentations are never genuine. Either the beneficiary buys the gift himself, or it is loaned for the occasion. A gentleman of this city has a magnificent gold watch, of extraordinary size, which has done duty at many a benefit. "This watch," he says, "has been presented to nearly a hundred actors, and only one of them, a confounded Irishman, had the impudence to attempt to keep it." A celebrated young American couple, as the show-bills say, used to exhibit a case full of silver, purchased by themselves and presented to them at their farewell benefit in every town they visited. Actresses do often receive *bona fide* presents at their benefits; but as this is a very delicate branch of the subject we will not venture to elucidate it.

Of regular benefits it may be remarked that, if successful, they are like mercy, which "blesses him who gives and him who takes;" but if unsuccessful they only damage him who takes, while he who gives has all his expenses paid. Complimentary benefits, on the contrary, benefit nobody; for actors who depend upon such enterprises are commonly bad artists, and "good fellows" only in the worst sense of the term. Besides this, the performances at complimentary benefits are invariably bad. Often the actors are more or less intoxicated, and ordinarily they do not know their parts. The reason of this is that the respectable actors will not consent to appear at such performances, and the critics, in conformity with established usage, stay away just when their presence and their sharpest pens are needed. The critics defend themselves by stating that the actors play for nothing; but they forget that the audience always have to pay. The consequence is that the public are entrapped into encouraging disreputable actors in nine cases out of ten, and into witnessing an inferior performance in almost every case. We are glad to notice that the complimentary benefits have been very slimly attended this summer, and this leads us to hope that the system will soon fall completely. Still, theatrical reforms move slowly, and theatrical evils have the prestige of precedent to sustain them. We are certain, however, that the abolition of all benefits would be a great benefit to the profession.—*Round Table.*

A Contented Farmer.

Once upon a time, Frederick, King of Prussia, surnamed "Old Fritz," took a ride, and espied an old farmer ploughing his acre by the wayside, cheerfully singing his melody.

"You must be well off, old man," said the king. "Does this acre belong to you, on which you so industriously labor?"

"No, sir," replied the farmer, who knew not that it was the king; "I am not so rich as that; I plough for wages."

"How much do you get a day?" asked the king.

"Eight groschen" (about twenty cents), said the farmer.

"This is not much," replied the king. "Can you get along with this?"

"Get along and have something left."

"How is that?"

The farmer smiled and said:—

"Well, if I must tell you—two groschens are for myself and wife; with two I pay my old debts; two I lend away, and two I give away for the Lord's sake."

"This is a mystery which I cannot solve," said the king.

"Then I will solve it for you," said the farmer. "I have two old parents at home, who kept me when I was weak and needed help; and now, that they are weak and need help, I keep them. This is my debt towards which I pay two groschen a day. The third pair of groschen which I lend away I spend for my children, that they may receive a Christian instruction. This will come handy to me and my wife when we get old. With the last two groschen I maintain two sisters, whom I would not be compelled to keep. This is what I give for the Lord's sake."

The king, apparently well pleased with the answer, said:—

"Bravely spoken, old man. Now I will also give you something to guess. Have you ever seen me before?"

"Never," said the farmer.

"In less than five minutes you shall see me fifty times, and carry in your pocket fifty of my likenesses."

"This is a riddle which I cannot unravel," said the farmer.

"Then I will solve it for you," said the king. Thrusting his hand into his pocket and counting him fifty bran-new gold pieces into his hand, stamped with his royal likeness, he said to the astonished farmer, who knew not what was coming:—

"The coin is genuine, for it also comes from our Lord God, and I am his paymaster. I bid you adieu."

Shakespeare Among the Prophets.

Punch tells of a man who went away in great disgust after having seen *Hamlet* acted for the first time, saying that it was all made up of old quotations. But the old poet's plays are not worn threadbare quite yet, and he that walks quietly through life—not "he that runs"—may, as he reads, discover new beauties, new excellencies, and new passages to be quoted.

Richard III seems just now most fruitful in the latter respect, while the campaign in Virginia continues. Observe the clear prophecy—the manifest blessing on General Grant contained in

> "Go thou to Richmond, and good fortune guide thee!"
> *Richard III*, Act 4, Scene 1.

Two appropriate quotations are also furnished for the day after Grant takes the capital, and we trust loyal men may have occasion to use them:—

> "But tell me, where is princely Richmond now?"
> Act 4, Scene 5.
>
> "Good morrow, Richmond!"
> Act 5, Scene 3.

A line in act 5, scene 3, of the same play, may be applied to a Copperhead

> "Who prays continually for Richmond's good."

Imagine one of our whisky-bibing generals—of whom we thank heaven there are but a few left in the service now—with a nose like Bardolph's and a demijohn at his saddle bow, reining up his steed on the top of a hill near the Rebel capital, and with a puzzled air hiccuping out:—

> "I think there be [hic] six Richmonds in the field."
> Act 5, Scene 4.

Of how many a hero of these last months could we say:—

> "His horse is slain and all on foot he fights,
> Seeking for Richmond in the throat of death."
> Act 5, Scene 4.

And last comes the war cry:—

> "God and St. George! Richmond and victory."
> Act 5, Scene 4.

—The statue of Washington, recently captured by General Hunter at Lexington, Va., arrived on Saturday evening at Wheeling, Va. It is the first bronze statue ever cast of Washington. A bronze tablet accompanies the statue, on which is the following inscription:—"The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia have caused this statue to be erected as a monument of affection and gratitude to George Washington, who, uniting to the endowments of the hero the virtues of the patriot, and exerting both in establishing the liberties of his country, has endeared his name to his fellow-citizens, and given to the world an immortal example of true glory." "Done in the year of Christ, 1788, and in the year of the Commonwealth the 12th."

—An old Indian who had witnessed the effect of whisky for many years, said a barrel labelled "whisky" contained a thousand songs and fifty fights.

VANCE STEWART
ROCK OIL COMPANY.
Incorporated June 29, 1864.
Capital, $300,000.
60,000 SHARES....................$5 A SHARE—PAR.

Subscription $5 each share to original subscribers for 50,000 shares payable $1 cash down upon subscribing, and two other Instalments of $1 each, payable on the 25th July and 25th August, 1864, respectively.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES
Reserved for Benefit of the Company.

The land purchased by the Vance Stewart Rock Oil Company contains one hundred and thirty-one acres, in the very core of the oil region, one thousand three hundred and ten feet on the Allegheny river, in Cranberry township, extending a considerable distance up on both sides of the Lower Two Mile Run, commonly called Van Buren Run, a couple of miles below Franklin, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. The Allegheny River Territory is yielding an abundant and permanent harvest of an excellent quality of Oil, the numerous wells bordering its banks producing Oil with even still greater regularity than the wells along Oil Creek.

It is believed the flow of Oil below the borough of Franklin, on the Allegheny river, will probably never become exhausted, because the stratification, or volcanic disruption of rock dips in a southwestwardly direction; consequently the beds of Oil would be nearer the surface at the upper end, say of Oil Creek, and wells would require to be bored deeper in proportion lower down the river, where, however, there would necessarily be the most permanent, and a much greater supply and superincumbent body or skye of Oil. It is certain that scores of wells on the river, in the immediate vicinity of this land, have continued producing during the past three or four years an unwavering and steady daily yield of oil.

A glance at the map will demonstrate the fact that the Lower Two Mile Run and Oil Creek are on the same diametrically straight line, and only distant, on a *continuation of the identical same gorge* between the range of hills, from each other about three miles apart in precisely the same direction. It would, therefore, not be extraordinary, if by boring wells on this tract a sufficient depth of perhaps eight hundred and fifty feet, that the Company's wells may soon rival those of Oil Creek in their supplies of hundreds of barrels of oil daily, and enormous profits would thus be the fortunate result to the shareholders of the company.

On this particular tract of land there has been let on lease for twenty years, a well now *pumping* a fair portion of good Oil, although its depth of bore is considered quite insufficient to insure a large flow. Fifty per cent. of the Oil at this well's mouth is reserved as a royalty to the former owner of the land, and will at once inure to the benefit of the Company. There are also two other wells bored a few hundred feet deep each, but not yet tubed, but indicating a first-rate show of Oil; a barrel a day can generally be scooped out of them, and no doubt seems to exist that they will both prove highly remunerating wells when bored a reasonable depth. Another well is half bored, and promises a satisfactory yield.

Samples of Oil procured from these wells can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The fee of this valuable oil land, comprising one hundred and thirty-one acres, including the royalty of fifty per cent. of oil for the leased well, *now pumping*, and the entire right of the three wells partially developed, is purchased by the Company direct from the owner, for the moderate price of $137,550, with a Grist Mill in fine order, a snug house, &c.; also patches of timber.

The sale of stock will pay cash for the land in full, and leave the sum of $12,450 cash working capital on hand, with which to complete the three old wells, and also to bore two new wells, with five steam engines, &c., to be in running order within a few months; arrangements will be made to accomplish these objects without delay. No subscriptions will be accepted for less than fifty shares.

The vast fortunes reaped by Rock Oil Companies established here and elsewhere are notorious. The Oil trade is yet in its infancy, and the demand constantly increasing. Its price is now $12 per barrel at the well's mouth, exclusive of the cask.

Large wells will doubtless be struck at the depth of 850 feet, so as to reach the third Sandstone Rock. Wells have been bored heretofore to the depth only of about 300 feet in this vicinity. It is proposed to bore twenty wells on this property during the present year. There is room for one hundred wells. A perfect title, clear of all incumbrances, is confidently assured to the Company.

Lists of subscription are now open until the 50,000 shares are subscribed, payable $1 per share, to the order of Alderman JAMES McCAHEN, the Treasurer of the Company, No. 212 WALNUT Street, or at No. 125 WALNUT Street, or at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.

The public are invited to call for a prospectus. jy5-tf

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. PLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 2 Strawberry street to No. 232 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. jy7

NEPTUNE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY.
JOHN SMICK,
PROPRIETOR.

This favorite house, which is most delightfully situated, near the beach, has been newly repapered, repainted, and thoroughly regenerated, and is now open for the reception of guests, offering the comforts of a home, combined with all the luxuries of the season.

Terms moderate. jy8-1m

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.—The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family, at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington, and State of New Jersey, are hereby informed that the subscriber, being of the same family, is keeping the said house, and is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company. The house and grounds are provided with all things necessary for the comfort and amusement of visitors, who may rest assured that every attention will be paid to their convenience and comfort.

THOMAS SCATTERGOOD,
Proprietor.

By Stage—Passengers take the Steamboat foot of Walnut street Wharf, at 2 o'clock P. M., for Camden, from thence by cars for Burlington and Mount Holly, to Pemberton, where the proprietor will have stages in readiness to convey passengers five miles, to Brown's Mills.

JOHN HORNERS,
Proprietor of Stages.
je18-stuth-1m

THE WHITE HOUSE,
LOCATED ON
MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE,
Between the Ocean and Railroad, at
ATLANTIC CITY,
IS NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE VISITORS.

The Proprietor, thankful for past liberal support, pledges himself to spare no efforts that will contribute to the happiness of his patrons, and secure for them the comforts of a home at the sea-side.

For information address

WM. WHITEHOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY.
je25-sw3w*

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY.—I would respectfully inform my friends and the public, that I have again taken Congress Hall, this being the third year, and have made every preparation for the coming season, the house being enlarged, remodelled, new furniture, the chambers with spring beds, &c., &c., and will accommodate four hundred guests. You will find no better place than Congress Hall. It is the nearest to the ocean of any of the large houses of Atlantic City, being but one hundred yards from the beach, thus presenting itself an advantage to the public. There cannot be any better bathing than at Atlantic this summer. The sand bar that was such a great drawback last season has all been swept away by the high tides of last winter, forming itself the best bathing surf on the Atlantic sea-board.

There is an excellent Band of Music engaged.

Attached is a splendid Billiard Room.

je13-tf G. W. HINKLE.

INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
NEW JERSEY.
GEO. D. GLENN, Proprietor.
(Long and favorably known as proprietor of OYSTER BAY, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.)

Parties accommodated with Boats, Fishing Lines, &c., &c. Cars run to the house every twenty minutes. jy9-tf

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UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY.

This celebrated Hotel is now open for the reception of guests, and is under the supervision of Colonel James W. Powers, with Mr. Edward Hartwell as Assistant.

Practical and experienced persons have been employed for each department, and every exertion will be made to conduct the same to the entire satisfaction of the public.

After July 1, four trains will leave Vine Street Ferry, daily; the Fast Line through in two hours, without stopping at the way stations.

A passenger car will be run from the Hotel to the Inlet every twenty minutes.

Hassler's Band, under the direction of Mr. Simon Hassler, has been engaged for the season.

Persons wishing to engage rooms will address

BROWN & WOELPPER,
Proprietors,
Atlantic City, New Jersey.

N. B.—The Sand Bar which last year formed opposite the shore has entirely disappeared, leaving the beach one of the best and safest on the coast. je25-1m

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EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.—The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that he is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

Stable room on the premises.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

GEORGE HAYDAY,
jo9 tf Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
NEW JERSEY.
SITUATE ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,
OPPOSITE THE SURF HOUSE.
EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

Terms to suit the times. je9-tf

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for visitors. The rooms and table are unsurpassed by any on the Island. Terms moderate.

je30-1m* DUBOSQ & YOUNG, Proprietors.

SEA-BATHING—SEA-BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.

Children under 12 years of age and servants half price. Superior accommodations and ample room FOR TWO HUNDRED PERSONS.

je24-2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

LEDDY'S
HOTEL,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF
NINTH and SANSOM Streets,
OPPOSITE CONTINENTAL.

The resort of Gentlemen of Refined Taste, who appreciate a Pure Beverage. je20-1m

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INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of

$250,000

CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS, now on hand, amount to OVER

$800,000.

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1863 OVER
$200,000.
LOSSES DURING THE YEAR AMOUNTING TO OVER
$62,000.

DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.

The last DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in force December 31, 1863, was

FIFTY PER CENT.

Of the amount of PREMIUMS received during the year.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,
J. Edgar Thompson,
George Nugent,
Hon. James Pollock,
Albert C. Roberts,
P. B. Mingle,
Samuel Work,
William J. Howard,
Samuel T. Bodine,
John Aikman,
Charles F. Heazlitt,
Hon. Joseph Allison,
Isaac Hazlehurst.

ALEX. WHILLDIN,
PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL WORK,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
JOHN S. WILSON,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.
fe13-mwslm

FIRE INSURANCE.—
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 150 S. FOURTH STREET.
CASH CAPITAL $100,000.

This Company is prepared to insure against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED time, and on MERCHANDISE generally.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown,
Chas. A. Duy,
Wm. D. Lewis,
Chas. F. Norton,
Wm. N. Needles,
John D. Taylor,
Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Henry S. McComb,
Lemuel Coffin,
Chas. P. Hayard,
J. Hillborn Jones,
John Woodside.

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice-President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secretary. je11-1m

ROOFING, ROOFING.—OLD TIN, ZINC, Iron or Copper Roofs made perfectly tight, at 1½ cents per square foot. Apply at NATIONAL ROOFING COMPANY, No. 141 S. FOURTH Street.

jy7-6t*

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 828 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, July 11, 1864, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, the following Subsistence Stores, delivered in Philadelphia, viz.:—

1,000 Barrels first quality MESS or PRIME MESS PORK, (which to be stated), of the pack of 1863-4, in full hooped oak barrels, with iron master-hoops; meat to be free from rust or stain, full weight, and thoroughly salted, and to have been repacked within thirty days of delivery. To be ready for delivery within twenty days from date of award.

4,000 Barrels EXTRA SUPERFINE or EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR (which to be stated), to have been ground within thirty days of date of advertisement, from the best winter wheat, in well-coopered and head-lined barrels. Name of brand and place of manufacture to be stated in the bid. To be delivered within ten days.

500,000 Pounds first quality PILOT BREAD, to be made from good sound "Extra Flour," thoroughly baked, and perfectly dried before being packed. To be packed in boxes of well seasoned wood, of such a kind as will not impart taste to the bread, boxes to contain fifty pounds net. To be delivered within twenty days.

39,200 Pounds first quality kiln-dried CORN MEAL, in well coopered, head-lined barrels. To be delivered within ten days.

50,000 Pounds new WHITE BEANS, in well coopered barrels, fully head-lined. To be delivered within ten days.

50,000 Pounds PRIME RICE, in well coopered barrels, fully head-lined. To be delivered within ten days.

30,000 Pounds first-quality large-grained, kiln-dried HOMINY, in well coopered barrels, fully head-lined. To be delivered within twenty days.

50,000 Pounds PRIME RIO COFFEE, in well coopered barrels. Bidders will state the price per pound net for furnishing the whole or any portion of the above quantity, roasted, ground, and packed in tight, paper-lined barrels, and the parties furnishing it will be required to state on oath, that the Coffee furnished by them is of the same quality as the sample submitted, and that it contains no adulteration, or admixture of any foreign substance. Green Coffee samples required. To be delivered within twenty days.

50,000 Pounds light yellow COFFEE SUGAR, or choice dry RAW SUGAR. Barrels to be the best in use for the purpose. To be delivered within ten days.

5,000 Gallons pure CIDER, WHISKY, or CORN VINEGAR, in strong, well-coopered barrels. To be delivered within ten days.

50,000 Pounds good hard SOAP, in pound bars, full weight, packed in sixty pound boxes. To be delivered within ten days.

25,000 Pounds clean, fine, dry SALT, in strong, well-coopered barrels. To be delivered within ten days.

Bidders who are unable to deliver the stores within the time mentioned will state the time required for delivery. Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Samples of all articles except Pork must be delivered with the proposal, and referred to therein; but the proposal must not be enclosed with the sample. Samples must be in boxes or bottles, and not in paper parcels, each sample marked with bidder's name.

The Pork will be examined and passed upon by John G. Taylor, Inspector, on the part of the United States.

Separate proposals, in duplicate, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each bid, and the proposals must be specific in complying with all its terms.

Each proposal must have the written guarantee of two responsible persons, for the fulfilment of the agreement, who will give bonds if required.

Blank forms for proposals, containing the form of guarantee, may be had on application at this office.

The seller's name, place of business, and date of purchase, name of contents, gross, tare, and net weights, must be marked on every package, and all old marks must be obliterated.

Returns of weights by professional public weighers to be given whenever required.

No bids from parties who have failed to fulfil a former engagement will be considered.

Bids will include packages, and delivery at any point in this city, to be designated by this office; and any inferior packages or cooperage will be considered sufficient cause for rejection of contents.

Payment will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States for the purpose.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and directed to

ISAAC B. WIGGIN,
Captain and C. S. Vols.
jy7-3t

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES Army, No. 20 SOUTH Street,
BALTIMORE, Md., June 28, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, *in duplicate*, will be received at this office until 12 M., on WEDNESDAY, July 13, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with—

FOUR THOUSAND (4000) HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales, at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1000) one thousand each every (10) ten days; to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1300) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight; all falling short of (1000) one thousand pounds gross weight, Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers, and Hornless Cattle will be rejected.

A deduction of ten (10) pounds will be made from the weight of each Steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens two and one-half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, or by mail, or telegraph.

The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above; the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.

Each bid, to secure consideration, must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:—

We ——, of the County of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfilment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Payments to be made after each delivery in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly "PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE," and addressed to "Captain J. H. GILMAN, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland."

If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their post office address must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it with an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one at this office.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

J. H. GILMAN,
je30-11t Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE Office.
PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the United States, deliverable at the Schuylkill Arsenal, the following articles, viz.:—

Drum Snares, sets, Army Standard.

Black Pant Buckles, Army Standard.

Pure Woollen, dark-blue Flannel, Indigo wool-dyed, weighing 5 oz. or 10 oz. to ¾ or 6-4 width, for Blouses or Sack Coats, Army Standard.

The Army Standard samples of each of the above articles can be seen at this office, to which deliveries must *strictly conform*.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price, which must be given in *writing*, as well as in figures, the quantity and time of delivery.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and where the Bidder and Guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to as being such, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully *comply with the requirements* of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals can be had upon application at this office, and bids must be endorsed with the name of the article or articles bid for.

G. H. CROSMAN,
jy6-5t A. Q. M. Gen'l U. S. Army.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND Equipage.
PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 18th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:—

Woollen Grey Blankets, army standard, to weigh five pounds and measure 7 feet by 5 feet 6 inches (with the letters U. S. in black, 4 inches long, in the centre).

Woollen Stockings, made with fashioned toes, without seams, army standard, to weigh three pounds per dozen.

Army standard samples of each of the above articles can be seen at this office, to which deliveries must *strictly conform*. Bidders must state in their proposals the price (which must be given in writing as well as in figures), the quantity and *time of delivery*.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and when the bidder and guarantors are not known at this office to be responsible men, they must be certified to as being such by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements* of this advertisement, *will not be considered*.

Blank forms for proposals can be had upon application at this office and bids must be endorsed with the name of the article bid for.

G. H. CROSMAN,
jy8-8t Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
July 8, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 25th day of July inst., for the supply of 100,000 pounds of Fresh Beef and 100,000 pounds of Fresh Vegetables, at the Philadelphia Station, as required. The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters. Bond, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered, unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the article proposed, and has the license required by law. jy8-9t

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BLACKSMITHS AND WHEELWRIGHTS Wanted.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1864.

Wanted at once, to work in Government Repair Shops, Quartermaster's Department, Depot of Washington, One Hundred (100) good BLACKSMITHS and One Hundred (100) good WHEELWRIGHTS.

The pay per month will be Sixty Dollars ($60), with one (1) ration per day, and hospital privileges when sick.

Apply to Captain CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, A. Q. M., United States Army, corner Twenty-second and G streets, Washington, D. C.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
jy4-12t Department of Washington.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.'S COLUMN FOR THE CHEROKEE MEDICINES.
COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS, AND LEAVES.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in females) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

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CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites. Its effects are healing, soothing, and demulcent; removing all scalding heat, chordee, and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with nearly all the cheap quack Injections.

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Price, CHEROKEE REMEDY, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Price, CHEROKEE INJECTION, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Sent by express to any address on receipt of price.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

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This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn case.

To those who have trifled with their constitution, until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, we would say, DESPAIR NOT! the CHEROKEE CURE will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed.

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DR. WRIGHT'S
REJUVENATING
ELIXIR!
OR,
ESSENCE OF LIFE!

Prepared from Pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing injurious to the most delicate.

The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems.

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A few doses restore the appetite.

Three bottles cure the worst case of Impotency.

A few doses cure the low spirited.

One bottle restores mental power.

A few doses bring the rose to the cheek.

This medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health the poor, debilitated, worn-down, and despairing devotee of sensual pleasure.

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CHEROKEE PILLS!
SUGAR COATED
FEMALE REGULATOR,
HEALTH PRESERVER,
CERTAIN AND SAFE

For the Removal of Obstructions, and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.

They cure or obviate those numerous diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.

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Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, their function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.

They may be safely used at any age, and at any period, EXCEPT DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS, during which the unfailing nature of their action would infallibly PREVENT pregnancy.

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The CHEROKEE MEDICINES are sold by all enterprising druggists in the civilized world. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to sell worthless compounds in place of these—those which they can get at a cheap price, and make more money by selling than they can on the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. As you value your health—aye, the health of your offspring—do not be deceived by such unprincipled druggists. Ask for the CHEROKEE MEDICINES, and take no other.

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It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day.

It is diuretic and alterative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all of its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

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By the use of the CHEROKEE REMEDY and CHEROKEE INJECTION—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.

For full particulars get our pamphlets from any drug store in the country, or write us, and we will mail free to any address a full treatise.

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CHEROKEE CURE!

An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by Self-pollution; such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

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For full particulars, get a Circular from any Drug Store in the country, or write the Proprietors, who will mail free, to any one desiring the same, a full treatise in pamphlet form.

Prices, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express to all parts of the world.

Sold by all respectable druggists everywhere.

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This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.

One bottle will cure General Debility.

A few bottles cure Hysterics in females.

One bottle cures Palpitation of the Heart.

A few doses restore the organs of generation.

From one to three bottles restore the manliness and full vigor of youth.

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The listless, enervated youth, the over-tasked man of business, the victim of nervous depression, the individual suffering from general debility, or from weakness of a single organ, will all find immediate and permanent relief by the use of this Elixir or Essence of Life.

Price, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by express, on receipt of money, to any address.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

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They cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation.

They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis).

They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back and lower parts of the body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c. &c. In a word, by removing the irregularity, they remove the cause and with it all the effects that spring from it.

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All letters seeking information or advice will be promptly, freely, and discreetly answered.

Full directions accompany each box.

Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5.

Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price.

Sold by all respectable Druggists.

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If the Druggists will not buy them for you, send to us, and we will send them to you by Express. Parties addressing us should state the disease and symptoms, and full particulars in regard to their cases. We treat all diseases of a chronic nature in male or female.

Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, and we will in all cases frankly and freely answer their letters, and give our advice as regards each case.

Patients living at a distance need not hesitate because of their inability to visit us. We have treated successfully patients in all portions of the civilized globe.

Patients addressing us will please write Post Office, County, State, and name of writer, plain, and inclose postage-stamp for reply.

We send to any address our 32-page pamphlet free.

Address all letters and orders to

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
No. 63 LIBERTY STREET,
NEW YORK.

Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND street, Philadelphia. my21-swfm

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HOW TO DESTROY
ROACHES, RATS, MICE,
Bed Bugs, Ants, &c., &c.,
USE
BURT'S VERMIN EXTERMINATOR.
IT IS INFALLIBLE! IT IS INFALLIBLE!

Is put up in Large Boxes for 25 Cents.

Is all ready for use, without mixing with other articles. Does not Spoil or Get Dry and Worthless by Keeping, Like some Other Preparations.

VERMIN ARE EXTRAVAGANTLY FOND OF IT.
RATS AND MICE DIE OUT OF THEIR HOLES.
Is Not Dangerous to Use.
Gives Satisfaction to all who use it.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers throughout the United States.

CAUTION.—Be sure and ask for Burt's Exterminator, in large boxes, with the red label, and signed by the Proprietor, E. Burt, Jr. Take no other.

Depot, No. 189 S. TENTH Street, above Walnut.

Manufactory, No. 130 JUVENAL Street, above Walnut, between Tenth and Eleventh, Philadelphia, Pa.

my23-mwslm

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED,
Yes, a positive cure for
GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURES, &c.
Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours." Prepared by a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the most eminent Doctors and Chemists of the present day.

NO EXPOSURE, NO TROUBLE, NO CHANGE WHATEVER.

Let those who have despaired of getting cured, or who have been gorged with Balsam Copaiva, or Mercury, at once try the

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

Sent by mail in a plain envelope

Price, male packages, $2. Female, $3.

BLOOD! BLOOD!! BLOOD!!! BLOOD!!!!

SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, SPOTS, TETTERS, SCALES, BOILS,
SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES, &c., &c.
SAMARITAN'S
ROOT AND HERB JUICES

Is offered the public as a positive cure.

SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES, the SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICE, is the most potent, certain, and effectual remedy ever prescribed; it reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison so that the cure is thorough and permanent. Take then of this purifying remedy and be healed, and do not transmit to your posterity that for which you may repent in after years.

DO NOT DESPAIR!

Although you may be pronounced incurable, the SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of Mercury.

FEMALES! FEMALES!

In many affections with which numbers of Females suffer, the ROOT AND HERB JUICES most happily adapted, in Ulcerated Uterus, in Leucorrhœa, in bearing down, Falling of the Womb, Debility, and for all complaints incident to the sex.

Sent by express. Price $1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

SAMARITAN'S WASH

Is, in cases of Syphilis, used in connection with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price 25 cents.

The efficacy of these remedies is alike acknowledged by physicians and patients. They are used in the United States Hospitals, thus restoring health to many of our brave soldiers.

From the Baltimore "Sun":—

WHAT THE SURGEONS SAY OF THE SAMARITAN'S REMEDIES:—

"POST HOSPITAL, FORT MARSHALL,
Baltimore, Md., Feb. 20, 1864.

"I have great satisfaction in stating that I have used '*The Samaritan Remedies*' for Venereal Disease in its most customary forms; that I have used them with judgment, discretion, and properly, and have found them respond to my anticipations promptly and effectually. Knowing their composition, I have the fullest confidence in their efficacy, and as far as my use of them extends, I recommend them sincerely.

"ALFRED C. BOWERS,
"Assistant Surgeon 5th New York Vols."

Let it be understood that these remedies are as recommended, and will positively cure the diseases for which they are offered.

Sold by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street.
DESMOND & CO.,
No. 915 RACE Street.
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RAILROAD LINES.

1864. CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. 1864.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS!!!

Four trains daily to Atlantic City.

On and after MONDAY, July 4, trains leave Vine street Ferry as follows:—

Mail, 7·30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached, 9·15 A. M.
Express (through in 2 hours) 2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation, 4·15 P. M.
Junction Accommodation, 5·30 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVES ATLANTIC,

Accommodation (Atlantic) 5·46 A. M.
Express, 7·08 A. M.
Freight, 11·50 A. M.
Mail, 4·48 P. M.
Junction Accommodation, 6·22 A. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2·00. Round Trip Tickets (good only for the day and train on which they are issued) $3·00.

EXTRA HADDONFIELD TRAINS,

Leave Vine street 10·15 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield 1·45 P. M. and 2·45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Mail train for Atlantic leaves Vine street 7·30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic 4·48 P. M.

je30-tf JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent.

The bar which was made last year has entirely disappeared, leaving the beach one of the most delightful on the coast.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—Commencing MONDAY, June 20, 1864, from WALNUT Street Wharf.

FOR CAPE MAY.

At 6 and 10 A. M. and at 4·30 P. M.
For Salem and Bridgeton, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Glassboro, at 6, 9, and 10 A. M., and 4 and 4·30 P. M.
For Woodbury, Gloucester, &c., at 6 and 9 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Cape May at 6 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·10 P. M.
Millville at 7·40 A. M., and 1·52 and 6·50 P. M.
Salem at 6 A. M. and 1·15 P. M.
Bridgeton at 6·15 A. M., 1·30 P. M.
Glassboro at 7·10 and 8·35 A. M., 2·23, 3·00 and 7·39 P. M.
Woodbury at 7, 7·40 and 8·54 A. M., and 2·50, 3·29, 5·05 and 8·12 P. M.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY, Office No. 5 WALNUT Street, will call for and deliver Baggage, and attend to all the usual branches of Express business. *Heavy Articles* taken by 6 A. M. lines only, and must be sent to the office the evening previous. Perishable articles by this line must be sent before 5½ A. M. A special messenger accompanies each train.

my31 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, HAZLETON, WILKESBARRE, WILLIAMSPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ADDITIONAL TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY, June 13, 1864, Passenger Trains will leave the new Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson street, Philadelphia, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport.
9·15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
10·15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
3 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
3·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, &c.
4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.
5·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
6·15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
11 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA

Leave Bethlehem at 6·30 A. M., 5·30 A. M., and 6·07 P. M.
Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·45 P. M., and 7 P. M.
Lansdale at 6 A. M.
Fort Washington at 11·25 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders may be left at No. 113 S. THIRD Street.

je13 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia, from the Depot, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, 8 A. M., 11·05 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., 6·45 P. M.

Philadelphia Depot changed from EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets, to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets.

Leave West Chester, from the Depot, on East MARKET Street, 6·20 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2 P. M., 4·45 P. M.

The cars of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company (Market street) will convey Passengers to and from the Philadelphia Depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M., and 2·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 8 A. M., and 4·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 8 A. M., and 4·30 P. M., and West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and 4·45 P. M., connect with trains on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad for Oxford and intermediate points.

je4-tf HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor.—The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—

CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, July 9th.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 16th.
ETNA, Saturday, July 23d.

And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency:—

First Cabin .... $80·00 Steerage .... $35·00
First Cabin to London 85·00 Steerage to London ..... 34·00
First Cabin to Paris ..... 95·00 Steerage to Paris .... 40·00
First Cabin to Hamburg 90·00 Steerage to Hamburg .. 37·00

Passengers are also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown:—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool and Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA Steam-Ship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first Wharf above PINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. From first wharf above PINE Street, on Saturday, July 2, 1864.

The steamship NORMAN, Baker, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston, on Saturday, July 9th, at 10 A. M., and the steamship SAXON, Matthews, from Boston for Philadelphia, on same day, at 4 P. M.

These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.

Insurances effected at one-half the premium charged on sail vessels.

Freights taken at fair rates.

Shippers are requested to send Slip Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods.

For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations) apply to

HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
je4-tf No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M. and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 121 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after SUNDAY, June 19, 1864.

Passenger trains leave Philadelphia for

Baltimore at 4·30 (Express, Mondays excepted), 8·05 A. M., 12 M., 2·30 and 10·30 P. M.
Chester at 8·05, 11·15 A. M., 1·30, 2·30, 4·30, 6·00 and 11·00 P. M.
Wilmington at 4·30 (Mondays excepted), 8·05, 11·15 A. M., 1·30, 2·30, 4·30, 6·00, 10·30 and 11·00 P. M.
New Castle at 8·05 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
Dover at 8·05 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
Milford at 8·05 A. M.
Salisbury at 8·05 A. M.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·45, 9·40 A. M., (Express), 1·10, 5·25 and 10·25 P. M.
Wilmington at 1·48, 6·45, 9 A. M., 12·24, 1, 1·45, 4·00, 4·25, 7·30 and 9·10 P. M.
Salisbury at 1·00 P. M.
Milford at 3·25 P. M.
Dover at 6·30 A. M., and 4·55 P. M.
New Castle at 8·20 A. M. and 6·55 P. M.
Chester at 7·45, 9·40 A. M., 1·00, 2·30, 4·40, 5·00, 8·14, 9·44 P. M.

Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations at 10·25 P. M.

Leave Baltimore for Dover and intermediate stations at 1·10 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 8·40 A. M., 3 and 11·05 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5·20, 9·35 A. M., 3·25 and 11·40 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:—

Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places at 7·45 P. M.

SUNDAYS:—Only at 4·30 A. M., 10·30 P. M., from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

From Philadelphia to Wilmington at 4·30 A. M., 10·30 and 11·00 P. M.

From Wilmington to Philadelphia at 1·48 A. M. and 7·30 P. M. Only at 10·25 P. M. from Baltimore to Philadelphia.

je4 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1864. ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES.

The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' Lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

Will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation .... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Morning Express .... 3·00
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, 2d Class Ticket .... 2·25
At 12 M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation .... 2·25
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Express .... 3·00
At 1 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger) .... 1·75
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st Class Ticket .... 2·25
2d Class do. .... 1·50
At 7½ P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st Class Ticket .... 2·25
2d Class do. .... 1·50

For Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 3·30 P. M.

For Flemington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, 5 P. M.

For Mount Holly, Evansville, and Pemberton, at 6 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M.

For Freehold at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 6 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3·30, 5 and 6 P. M. The 3·30 and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly and Burlington at 7 P. M.

Steamboat Trenton, for Bristol, Burlington, Beverly, Torresdale and Tacony, at 9·30 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 4 A. M., (night) via Kensington and New York, Washington and New York Mail .... $2·25
At 11·15 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express .... 3·00
At 4·30 P. M. via Kensington and Jersey City Express .... 3·00
At 6·45 P. M. via Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and New York Express .... 3·00

Sunday lines leave at 4 A. M. and 6·45 P. M.

For Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Montrose, Great Bend, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 7·15 A. M. This line connects with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk at 3·30 P. M.

For Flemington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, at 5 P. M.

For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7·15 and 11·15 A. M., and 5 P. M.

For Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, at 9 A. M., 5, 5·45 and 8 P. M. The 9 A. M. Line runs to Bristol.

For New York, and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The Cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each Train, run from the Depot.

Fifty pounds of baggage only allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at No. 3 Walnut street.

WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

June 20, 1864.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA WILL LEAVE

From foot of Courtland street at 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden; at 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M., and 12 (Night) via Jersey City and Kensington.

From foot of Barclay street, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.

From Pier No. 1, North River, at 12 M., 4 and 8 P. M. (Freight and Passengers) via Amboy and Camden.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW York and all the stations on the Camden Amboy and connecting Railroads.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company's Freight Lines for New York will leave Walnut street wharf, on and after January 8, daily (Sundays excepted), at 4 o'clock P. M.

Returning, the above Lines will leave New York at 12 and 4 P. M.

Freight must be delivered before 3½ P. M. to be forwarded the same day.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 12½ o'clock P. M. Small packages for Mount Holly received up to 2 o'clock P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

Increased facilities having been made for the transportation of LIVE STOCK, drovers are invited to try this route.

When stock is furnished in quantities of TWO CAR LOADS or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yards, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of the shipment.

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 228 S. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.
GEO. B. RAYMOND, Freight Agent,
ja5-tf Pier No. 1, North River, New York.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.

The train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., the Reading and Columbia Railroad for Ephrata, Lititz, and Columbia, and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with "Northern Central," "Cumberland Valley," and "Schuylkill and Susquehanna" trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Harrisburg, &c., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Central Railroad trains for Pittsburg, &c., Northern Central Railroad trains for Sunbury, Northumberland, Elmira, &c., and at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, &c.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arriving in Reading at 8·10 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9·15 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at

Market trains, with a passenger car attached, leave Philadelphia at 1 P. M., for Reading and all way stations; leave Reading at 12, noon, and Downingtown at M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 7·30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·40 A. M. and at noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 7 P. M., passing Reading at night, and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, passing Reading at 8·45 A. M., and arriving in New York at 1·45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompany these trains through, between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Mail trains for Harrisburg leave New York at 6 A. M. and 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD

Trains leave Pottsville at 7·15 A. M. and 12·30 P. M., returning from Tuscarora at 8·10 A. M. and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 3·45 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·20 and 7·10 P. M. for Pinegrove; returning from Harrisburg at 1·30 P. M., and from Pinegrove at 8·15 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $45 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new freight depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.